The Largest Circulation of any Foreign Daily in the Far East

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

No. 1882 VOL. VII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 丁巳年九月十二日 SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1917 大正四年第三種郵便物認可 10 CENTS

BRITAIN DESERTING THE OTHER ALLIES IS GERMAN RUMOR

Seek to Discourage Russia And Rumania by Talk Of Separate Peace

NO OFFERS MADE

Austria and Turkey Both Anxious to Quit, Says Sir Edward Carson

GET THE BUSINESS

Destroy German Trade And Hold it for Britain, Is His Advice

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 25.—In the House of Commons, today, Lord Robert Cecil categorically denied the rumors that the Western Powers are contemplating a separate peace at the expense of Russia and Rumania. He said that these rumors were spread by enemy agents in Russia, in the hope of discouraging Russia. Great Britain was determined to abide by her Russian ally and to assist her to consolidate her new-found liberty.

Lord Robert Cecil paid a tribute to the valiant resistance made by Rumania in a period of exceptional difficulty and trial and assured the Rumanian people that Great Britain would not desert them in the present crisis.

British Army's Superiority

Sir Edward Carson, speaking at a war aims meeting at Portsmouth, yesterday, said that we had entered a phase of the war which no-one could contemplate without grave anxiety. Although trained since the commencement of the struggle, our soldiers were vastly superior to the trained forces of Prussian autocracy.

He emphasised that, despite peace-talk in the Reichstag and the flow of peace notes from German emissaries, Britain never had had, up to today, any offer of peace whatsoever. He wished the Germans to remember that Britain can not and will not make any peace without the concurrence and assent of the Dominions who had come to help them in their great trouble and they would not enter into negotiations for peace behind the backs of their allies.

Honor Is Pooled

"In addition to pooling our material and men with our allies, we have pooled our honor. In making peace, we must remember that the German Chancellor has said that international law does not exist."

He solemnly declared that he knew Austria and Turkey do not wish to continue fighting. Germany's victories in Russia would not add anything to the result of the war.

"We ought at present to be destroying every German business and operation, taking care that we get the business for ourselves. We must show Germany that war on German methods does not pay."

General Smuts was the principal speaker at a war aims meeting held in Sheffield, yesterday, at which Admiral Sir John Jellicoe also spoke. Both had magnificent receptions from the audience of 6,000 people.

Reward Will Come, Says Smuts

General Smuts said that the attitude of this and every nation of the Empire was beyond praise and their reward would come in due time. He was certain that the nerves of the British people will prove even stronger than their steel.

They would not sheathe the sword and make peace until the threat of Prussian militarism no longer hangs over the world. They wanted arbitration to prevent future wars and a permanent machinery established by means of which peace could be maintained.

They could not make peace until the German war map had become a scrap of paper and not an inch of it retained. The making of peace will be an enormous task and a more difficult one than the making of war.

No Secret Diplomacy

The nations must know what was going to happen when their states-

(Continued on Page 2)

Still Pushing On, French Capture Pinor And Over Eleven Thousand Germans

General Advance Forces Enemy To Abandon Much Material; Pargny-Filain Is Taken

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, October 25.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: North of the Aisne, the German artillery was particularly active in the sectors of La Royere and Les Bouvelles and in the region of the Malmaison front. On our new front, which runs from Mont Des Singes, the whole of which is in our possession, to Chavignon, the enemy attempted no infantry action.

Patrols sent out in the region of Chavignon and Vaudesson brought back a large number of prisoners. On the right of the Meuse, there were brisk artillery actions in the region of Samogneux, Vacherauville and Chaume and west of Douaumont.

The number of our prisoners exceeds 8,000. The booty counted includes seventy guns, thirty mine-throwers and eighty machine-guns.

It is confirmed that tanks played an important part in yesterday's attack.

The communique this afternoon reported: The situation north of the Aisne, in the sector of Braye-en-Laonnais and Chavignon, is unchanged. During the night, we again advanced on the Chavignon to Mont-des-Signes front and reached Nozay Farm. We have taken over 500 prisoners here since yesterday evening.

German Surprise Fails

A surprise-attack made by the enemy against the bridgehead at Sapigneul, which was preceded by a violent bombardment, failed.

German airmen dropped two bombs in Nancy. There were no victims. Twenty-five enemy aeroplanes were brought down, or fell in their own lines, out of control.

In today's attack on the Aisne front, our prisoners have now reached 1,000. Altogether, a hundred guns have been captured.

The communique this evening reported: We made a general advance this morning beyond the positions reached yesterday evening bordering the Oise to Aisne Canal. The village and forest of Pinon and also the village of Pargny-Filain are in our hands. South of Filain, which our patrols penetrated, we occupy the farms of St. Martin's and Chapelle St. Berthe.

Over 11,000 Prisoners

The enemy, under our pressure, were compelled to abandon much material, including twenty guns, of which several were 6-inch mortars. Altogether, 120 guns captured since the 23rd have been counted, in addition to several hundred mine-throwers and machine-guns. We took over 2,000 prisoners during the day. Over 11,000 prisoners, including 200 officers, have been taken since the beginning of these operations.

On the right of the Meuse, the Germans followed up their bombardment, this morning, at Bois-le-Chaume, with an attack, which our fire stopped.

A semi-official communique states that the two French attacks on Chemin-des-Dames mentioned in the German official communique are entirely imaginary.

Trap Reserves Underground

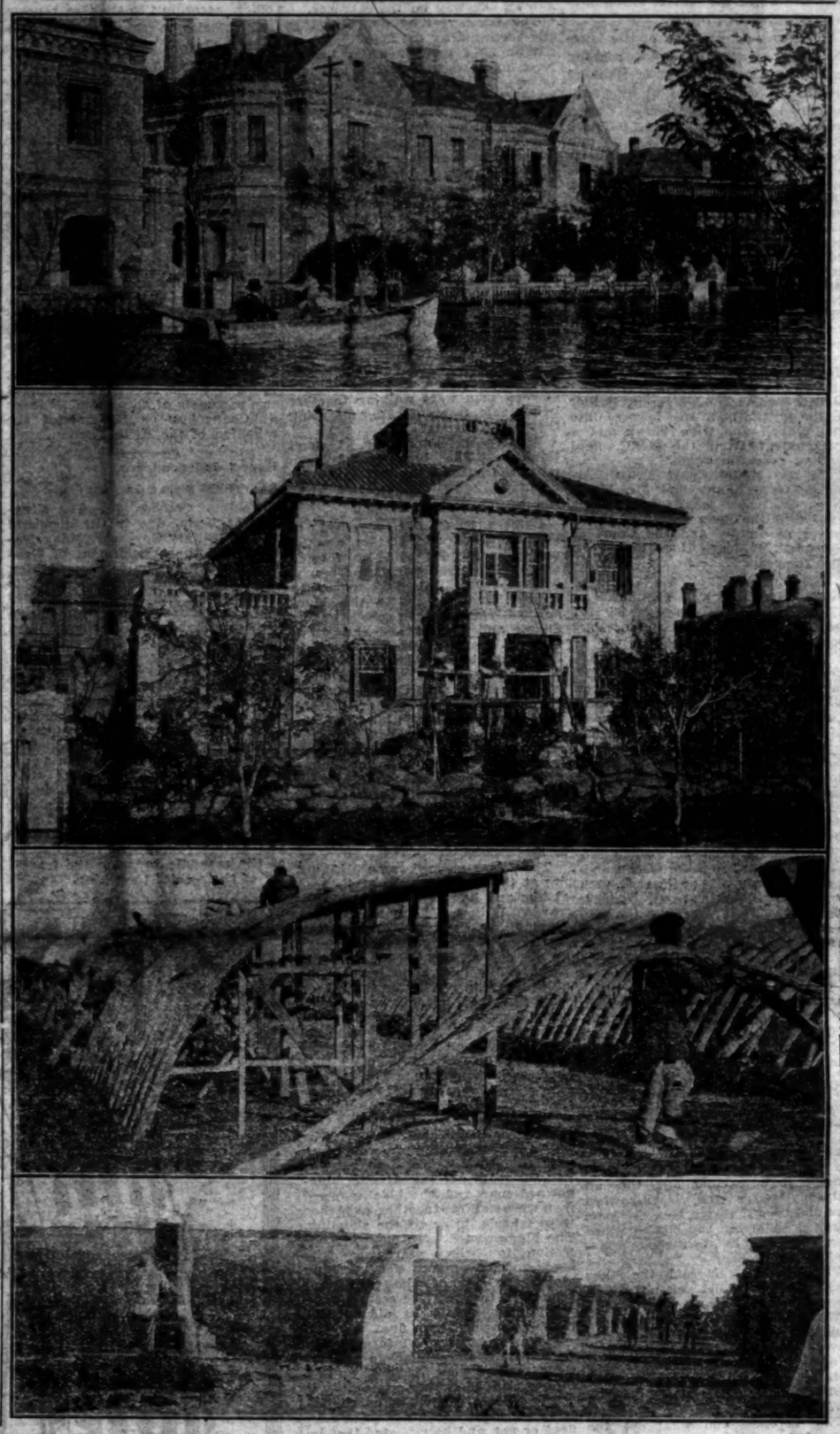
London, October 25.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters wired yesterday:—The enemy's losses in the battle of the Aisne must have been extremely heavy, as their reserves were crowded in subterranean quarries, practically all the roofs of which were smashed in, causing the fall of immense masses of stones on the heads of the enemy's troops. The French aeroplanes used their machine-guns against groups of infantry in the line and also reserves and bombed trains at Laon station, from a very low altitude.

Reuter's correspondent wired this evening: Following up Tuesday's victory, the French troops continued to advance towards the Oise to Aisne Canal, from the west and south. At Pinon, over 600 of the enemy were taken prisoners, including a battalion commander.

The French now hold all the heights on the south bank of the canal above the western end of the

(Continued on Page 5)

American Red Cross And Chihli Flood Relief Committee Building 8,000 Homes For Tientsin Refugees in 7 Weeks



These Photos Show Scenes in Tientsin Last Saturday

At the top, scene in Elgin Road; next below, Dr. Nye's residence, showing Japanese pumps at work. Below, the "Hussey Huts," 8,000 of which are being built in seven weeks under the direction of Mr. Harry H. Hussey, architect for the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation."

A Shanghai business man who returned yesterday from a trip to Tientsin, bringing with him the above pictures, taken last Saturday, gives us the following facts concerning the flood and the present situation:

"It was gratifying to realise that the flood had not submerged as much of Tientsin as the reports had led us to expect. The entire native city, which was formerly contained within the city wall, was well above the water level. This was also true of the large district in the vicinity of the Central Station and all of the Concessions on the north bank. Even on the south bank of the river a liberal strip extending back from the river for one or two squares was dry.

"Each Concession has built its own dyke and is busily engaged in pumping out the water. The British Concession is employing eight or ten powerful centrifugal pumps operated by steam power, which were expected to lower the water level three inches per day. The Japanese Concession utilised hundreds of water wheel pumps operated by foot power similar to the pumps seen in the fields in Japan and they have made remarkable progress in removing the water from their Concession.

"The American Red Cross, in co-operation with the Chihli Province Flood Relief Committee, is erecting eight thousand huts for use of refugees, to be completed in seven weeks time. Two of the photographs illustrate the construction of the huts and their arrangement in camps.

"Mr. Harry H. Hussey, architect for the China Medical Board, is becoming famous for the Hussey Hut. In all of his work he has shown a wonderful ability for adapting and utilising native materials. The photographs show the curved ribs of these huts made up of bundles of reeds. These ribs are covered with a layer of reed matting, plastered with mud. Inside the hut there will be provided a brick bed under which the flues from a Chinese clay cooking stove will lead to the chimney, one chimney being provided for each pair of huts.

"Comprehensive plans are being made for utilising the labor which the refugees will be able to give in return for the help which they will receive. One plan proposed has been the construction of an automobile road from Tientsin to Peking.

"The trip from Tientsin to Shanghai by way of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway was made in comfort although it was necessary to traverse seventy li of flooded country by steam launch, partly by way of the Grand Canal and partly over submerged fields of kaoliang. It is expected that regular service will be announced within a day or two by the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and that trains will be run clear through from Pukow to Tientsin within a few weeks."

CIVIL POPULATION OF KRONSTADT IS ORDERED TO LEAVE

Fleet In Complete Readiness And Guards Gulf Of Finland Entrance

GERMAN RETREAT

Fall Back Eighteen Miles In Two Days Along Riga Front

TO PROTECT CITY?

Regarded As Defensive Operation; Destroy All Communications

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, October 25.—The evacuation of civilians from Kronstadt has begun. The German withdrawal on the Riga front has amounted to about eighteen miles in two days. It is most pronounced north of Friedrichstadt. Apparently, the enemy intend to establish themselves behind the Dvina and hold its right bank purely in order to protect Riga.

Helsingfors, Oct. 24.—The Russian fleet is in complete readiness and is guarding the entrance to the Gulf of Finland. The crews of the ships here are unanimous in praising the skill of the Admiral in evacuating Moon Sound. This town is not regarded as being menaced and no measures for its evacuation have been taken.

London, October 25.—(By wireless).—A Russian official communique reports: The enemy have retired fifteen miles, in the region of Riga, near the Pskov high-road and the Little Jaegel. Our vanguards in some sectors lost touch with the retiring Germans. The enemy destroyed all buildings, roads and bridges during their retreat.

We repelled attempts made by the enemy to land at Tomba, southward of Werder.

A sailor delegate of the Fleet Committee, sent to the Baltic Islands to watch the military operations and who was taken prisoner by the Germans and subsequently escaped, reports that some of the troops adopted a deplorable attitude, while the Germans were aided by espionage, which is rampant in the islands. Inhabitants were signalling by spreading sheets to guide the German airmen.

CHINA IS RECOGNISED BY BRITAIN AS ALLY

Has Taken Such Action To Support Entente As Seemed Possible, Says Balfour

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 24.—In the House of Commons, today, replying to Mr. Joseph King, Liberal M. P. for North Somerset, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that "China is a co-belligerent with us and in that sense an ally. China has taken such action to support us as seemed possible to the Chinese Government." He declined to discuss the constitutional position in China.

Take Firm Measures To Check Sinn Fein

Police Arresting Leaders Of Rebel Movement Through-Out All Ireland

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 25.—The West of Ireland correspondent of the Daily Mail states that the police this week have been arresting Sinn Fein leaders throughout the country.

N.Y.K. Is To Carry Supplies For Russia

Nineteen Vessels Exclusively For Transport From The United States

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Tokio, October 26.—It is believed that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha will soon allocate nineteen ships exclusively for the conveyance of war supplies to Russia from the United States.

GERMANS CLAIM 10,000 ITALIANS MADE CAPTIVE

Over-run Strong Positions At First Thrust, Despite Desperate Resistance

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 25.—A German official communique this afternoon reported: "The Austro-German forces attacked on a front of 30 kilometers, along the Isonzo and penetrated the basin of the Flitch and Tolmino, overrunning strong positions in their first thrust. The Italians offered a desperate resistance and fighting is proceeding. By the evening, we had taken 10,000 prisoners, including the Staffs of a Division and a Brigade and rich booty."

Later.—"Further successes have been obtained near Flitch and Tolmino and our prisoners and booty are increasing."

Rome, October 25.—An official communique reports:—The enemy launched a strong attack, after a very violent bombardment, especially between Mount Rombon and the northern edge of Bainsizza Plateau. We resisted at Saga, but, more to the south, the enemy penetrated our advanced lines on the left bank of the Isonzo and crossed the river at Saint Maria and Saint Lucia.

We checked powerful attacks westward of Volnik and also on the western slopes of Monte San Gabriele, where our counter-attacks yielded a few hundred prisoners.

MOYORI MARU SUNK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Tokio, October 26.—An official communique issued by the Ministry of the Navy states that the s.s. Moyori Maru, 756 tons, was torpedoed on the 20th, by a submarine, south of the Canary Islands. The crew were saved by a French steamer.

VOTES FOR FIGHTERS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 25.—In the House of Commons, today, the Electoral Reform Bill was passed. It provides for voting by soldiers and sailors by post for the near theaters of war and by proxy for the more distant regions. This arrangement is operative during war-time and for twelve months afterwards.

The Weather

Overcast, damp and misty weather with threats of rain. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 74.8 and the minimum 56.3, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 69.8 and 50.5.

YAMAMOTO IN PEKING

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, October 26.—Mr. Yamamoto arrived in Peking, yesterday. He will stay for about a week and will have interviews with the President, Premier, Minister of Finance, Minister of Foreign Affairs and other prominent officials. Mr. Hioki, formerly Japanese Minister in Peking, arrived at Dairen on the 23rd.

Heavy Business And Censor Retard Cables

Inbound Messages 4 To 5 Days Late; Outbound Line Is Now Clear

Heavy congestion of messages, coupled with the institution of censorship for all communications is causing a delay of from four to five days in transmission of cables from America here.

"There seems to be no hope of cutting down the delay for the present," said Mr. J. D. Gaines, Superintendent of the Commercial Pacific Cable Co. "It is simply due to the heavy business, and to the censorship. All messages must be decoded and passed by the censor, and with thousands of them piling in every day it must necessarily retard quick action. The greatest delay, however, is due to the heavy business."

The outbound line to the States is now entirely clear, Mr. Gaines said, and messages are going through in quick time. This is partly because of decrease in number of long government messages and partly because of a newly invented automatic relay system installed at Midway Island, about a month ago. The congestion on the inbound line will not allow experimentation with the invention on that line at present.

New U.S. Ambassador To Japan Arrives

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, October 25.—Mr. Morris, the new American Ambassador to Japan, arrived today.

ANOTHER MIXED COURT ECHO OF SUNG MURDER

Hung Not Yet Turned Over To Chinese Authorities And His Counsel Asks Dismissal

Hung Chi-tsu, charged with the murder of Minister Sung Chiao-jen, the tragedy which precipitated the 1911 revolution, was up again in the Mixed Court yesterday when Mr. W. S. Fleming made application for his dismissal.

Judgment in the Hung case was given two months ago, when the Court ordered that accused be handed over to the Chinese authorities as the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs might direct. Hung has since been held at West Hongkew police station.

Mr. Fleming, who appeared with Mr. J. G. Priestwood for the accused, said that communications from the court to the Foreign Office had been unanswered until pressure had been brought in the matter. He contended that the whole case was a political move, designed to discredit certain officials of the Government in Peking. Statements had been made by witnesses who said that they were not concerned in political affairs. Subsequent events proved these statements to be utterly false. Under pressure the request for the handing over of the man had been made. If it had not been for the political motives, Mr. Fleming declared, the case would never have been brought into court and this was something that the court could not tolerate. The accused had been in jail now for six or seven months, a large part of the time waiting for a move on the part of the Government. The political state had changed so that there was no keen demand for handing him over now.

Dr. H. C. Mei appeared for the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and replied to Mr. Fleming. Judgment had been given two months ago, he said, and nothing had been said about the accused being sent to Peking. The order from the officials asked that he be handed over to the Native City Magistrate to save expense. The question of political motives had been brought up during the trial and it was too late to bring it up again now. The Commissioner of Foreign Affairs was ready to receive the man at any time and in counsel's opinion no further move for the rendition of the prisoner was necessary. There had been no undue delay, because the Chinese authorities had notified the court some time ago. Dr. Mei stated that he opposed the motion for release and asked that Hung be handed over without delay.

Assessor Perkins said that the court could not grant the motion, but as to the method and time of handing over the prisoner that would be taken into further consideration and the prisoner would be remanded for the decision.

Britain Deserting Is German Rumor

(Continued from Page 1)

men went to the peace conference. They did not want secret diplomacy. He objected to peace by negotiation until they knew what had become of the German war map and fundamental principles must be settled before they entered the peace conference.

"If Germany does not submit to genuine and honest peace proposals, we are prepared to go on. Germany's whole economic future is compromised, unless she makes satisfactory peace proposals in time. The longer she waits, the worse will be her lot."

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe said that the losses from submarines had been extremely serious, but were gradually and steadily being reduced. The figures for September were very good. Those for October would not be so good, for there were bound to be ups and downs, but he had every hope that, before long, they would improve upon the figures for September. There was no reason for anxiety regarding the result of the enemy's submarine campaign, provided the strictest economy was exercised. The navy would pull through.

'All But Won,' Says Jellicoe

The spirit of the German Navy was showing signs of decline, but there was no spirit of discontent of any sort in the British fleet. The men of the British fleet watched patiently and toiled unremittingly for the day they would sight and sink the enemy's fleet.

Admiral Jellicoe deprecated the inclination of a small and noisy part of the nation to magnify the deeds of everybody except their own countrymen. He said: "Don't let us belittle ourselves. Let us brag a bit. The war is all but won. You have only to set your teeth and the war will be won."

NEW BRITISH M.Ps.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, Oct. 25.—Sir A. Geddes has been returned unopposed as Member of Parliament for Basingstoke and Major Peel has been returned unopposed as Liberal Member of Parliament for Spalding.

OPPOSE ROYALTIES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 25.—In the House of Commons, today, the Government proposals with regard to royalties to be paid to landowners where petroleum might be found were defeated by 44 votes to 35. No importance is attached to this. During the subsequent discussion, various members who voted with the majority explained that their adverse vote was simply prompted by their dislike for the proposed royalties clause.

Impressive Funeral Given Sergeant 'Con' Hamilton

Policeman Who Fell at Post of Duty Is Honored By Entire Community

A semi-military funeral of the most impressive kind was given yesterday afternoon to Sergeant "Con" Hamilton of the Shanghai Municipal Police, who died on duty Wednesday night, shot by a Chinese highwayman. It represented not only the popularity of "Con" Hamilton personally but the tribute of the official community to his devotion to duty.

The cortege was one of the longest ever seen in Shanghai, running almost the entire length of Nanking Road. It was headed by the Sikh mounted police with lances. Then came the Municipal band, followed by the draped coffin, on a gun carriage. Behind was a detachment of several hundred Chinese police, nearly two hundred Sikh police, a large representation of foreign police, two score of Japanese police, a detachment from the Fire Brigade and the French Police and a Chinese band. Then there were scores of carriages, with Chinese and foreign friends of the dead sergeant. Nanking Road was thronged on both sides by Chinese as the cortege slowly made its way to the Bubbling Well cemetery.

At the cemetery there was also a huge crowd, including members of the Municipal Council. After a simple sermon and prayer by Father Kennedy, the body was lowered into the grave, taps were blown and a detachment from the S.V.C. fired volleys over the grave.

In the Mixed Court British Assessor Grant Jones and Mr. K. E. Newman, police legal adviser, both expressed the deep regret of themselves personally and the Court at the death of Sergt. Hamilton.

The Inquest

The inquest into the death of Sergt. Hamilton was continued at the British Consulate yesterday before Mr. G. W. King. Inspector Merrison appeared for the police.

Chinese Police Constable 883 was the first witness. He told how the search party, consisting of Sergt. Hamilton, two Sikhs and three Chinese policemen, including himself, had started out at 6.30 Wednesday night. A little over an hour later they came to Yates Road near Weihaiwei Road, when they were approached by two Chinese. One, wearing a blue cotton gown, was walking in the road and the other, wearing a black cotton gown, was walking on the pavement.

The shooting occurred opposite No. 3 Yates Road. The police were standing on the other side of the road, with Sergt. Hamilton in front. Chinese Constable 653 went to search the man in the black gown. The latter made a movement of the hand that showed he had a revolver and the constable called out that he had a revolver.

The Chinese pulled out his revolver and fired at the foreign policeman, who fired back. Both the Sikhs also pulled out their revolvers and fired, but Sergt. Hamilton fell after firing one shot.

The witness, continuing, said he did not know how many times the Sikhs fired. He was watching to see if the Sikhs hit the man, so that he could go up and arrest the man. The Sikhs, prior to this, were searching the blue-gowned man. The three Chinese were together and they all walked towards the black-gowned man and tried to search him. Witness intended to arrest the black-gowned man, but waited for the Sikhs to shoot.

Walked After Him

The Coroner—You said the Sikhs fired. Then why did you not arrest the black-gowned man?

Witness—He had a revolver. I could not arrest him. I had no revolver. The black-gowned man walked away towards the south—not very fast.

The Coroner—He walked?

Witness—Yes.

The Coroner—And what did the Sikhs do?

Witness—Sikh P. C. 192 followed him and we also went after him. If he walked fast we walked fast. We kept about ten houses away from the man.

The Coroner—Did the Sikh fire at this man when he was walking south?

Witness—Yes.

Witness said he blew his whistle at the time. They followed the man as far as the Chinese houses. Witness thought the man probably got away into an alleyway on the east side.

The Coroner—Why didn't you go any further after the man?

Witness—I thought about the injured man, whom I intended to take to hospital, so I went back. I afterwards helped the injured man into a ricsha.

The Sikh policeman, 192, also went back. They found Sergt. Hamilton lying on the ground. The rest of the party also came back as witness, Sikh No. 192, two foreigners and another Chinese were putting Sergt. Hamilton in the ricsha. Witness did not know what became of the blue-gowned man because he was watching the black-gowned man with a view to arresting him.

Inspector Merrison—How many men did you see fire?

Witness—Only the black-gowned man. I did not see the blue-gowned man fire.

The Coroner—Do you think the blue-gowned man and the black-gowned man were walking together before this trouble? Do you think they were friends?

Witness—I cannot say. I don't think so. The blue-gowned man was in front of the black-gowned man.

Another Constable's Version

Chinese P. C. 653, attached to Bubbling Well police station, was the next witness. He said he formed one of the search party, and reached Yates Road at 7.35 p.m. On approaching the party the blue-gowned man was searched by the Sikhs, and witness and the other Chinese went across the road to search the blue-gowned man.

They had only walked a few paces when he saw the man had a revolver. He shouted to the Sergeant that the man had a revolver in his hand, the Sergeant turned his head, saw the revolver, and then pulled out his revolver. The black-gowned man then fired once and the Sergeant fired once. When the Sergeant fired the Sikhs also fired. Another shot was afterwards fired by the black-gowned man, and the sergeant fell to the ground.

The black-gowned man did not fire at the Sikhs, but the Sikhs fired at him and he started to walk backwards. Witness did not see what became of the man in the black gown and he did not see anybody go after him. Sergt. Hamilton told witness to call for a carriage and be quick about it. This was the reason why witness did not follow the black-gowned man. Witness went to the Bubbling Well Road—about 120 yards away—and brought a carriage back but the Sergeant had by that time been taken away in a motor car. Witness did not know how many times the Sikhs fired; he did not see them fire as they went along the road. The Sergeant fired once. The blue-gowned man did not walk away with the black-gowned man. The witness could not say if the blue-gowned man and the black-gowned man were walking together, as if they were friends, prior to the shooting. The blue-gowned man made no objection to being searched. The black-gowned man was walking along the side of the road and attempted to evade the search.

The witness said he did not see the blue-gowned man fire.

Inspector Merrison informed the court that two separate lots of cartridge cases were picked up—38 caliber and 32 caliber.

The witness was again questioned as to whether the blue-gowned man fired or not, and he repeated that he did not see him fire.

The inquest was then adjourned until this morning.

Kirin Tuchun Prepares To Fight Peking Army

May Seize Kirin-Changchun Railway As Step To Enforce Demands

General Meng En-yuan, the Kirin Tuchun, who has revolted against Peking, has appointed Brigadier-General Pei Chi-hsun as commander-in-chief of the independent army, which is being mobilised at Changchun following the expiration of his ultimatum to Peking, demanding an explanation for his dismissal from office, according to Chinese reports. All vehicles in the city have been commandeered and banknotes have fallen far below par. Numerous field-guns have been conveyed there and it is expected that the rolling stock of the Kirin-Changchun Railway will be seized any day. The better class of residents have moved into the railway region for Japanese protection.

According to the statement of one of the aides of Tunchun Meng, President Feng Kuo-chang told the emissary of Meng at Peking only two weeks ago that he was satisfied with the Tuchun and distinctly denied any attention of discharging him. Therefore it is believed by the authorities in Kirin that Premier Tuan was responsible for the act and the mandate was forced to be issued contrary to the will of the President.

The Bank of Communications and Bank of China have both suspended the payments of specie and deposits at Changchun on account of the rebellion of the Kirin Tuchun.

Expect Independence

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, October 26.—The situation at Kirin, due to the dismissal of the Military Governor, Meng-En-yuan and the appointment of General Tien Chung-yu to succeed him, has become threatening and it is feared that the province may declare independence at any moment. General Chang Tso-lin, the Military Governor at Fengtien, has mobilised all his available forces, ready to meet the situation if it develops.

It appears that the revolt is chiefly due to General Meng En-yuan's subordinates, who regard his removal from the post of Military Governor of Kirin and his appointment as Chengwei Chiangchun as an Irish promotion. They state that General Meng-En-yuan has been in office at Kirin for fourteen years and has not been guilty of any offence deserving such degradation and they demand the cancellation of the mandate ordering the transfer of their chief to Peking.

Kremla Murder Case Nears Conclusion

Closing Arguments To Be Heard In The Mixed Court Today

Taking of evidence in the Kremla murder case closed last evening before Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Kwan in the Mixed Court with the conclusion of the defendant's cross-examination. Closing arguments in the case are to be heard today.

News Brevities

Mr. A. Ariyoshi, the Japanese Consul-General, has cancelled his proposed trip to Japan, having received news that his father, who was seriously ill, is recovering. He will head the receiving line at the reception Wednesday morning at his Consulate on the celebration of the birthday of the Mikado.

• • •

Announcement is made that booking is now open at Moutrie's for the variety concert and exhibition of local films at the Olympic Theater on November 10 and 14, in aid of the British Women's Work Association and French War Charities. The gross proceeds will go to the funds.

• • •

The Committee of the British Red Cross Society desires to acknowledge gratefully its indebtedness to the Shanghai Gas Co. for kindly allowing its advertising space in this issue to be used for the Society's notice with reference to the "Our Day" Fund.

• • •

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway has issued a notice calling for tenders for the supply of lumber to be used in the construction of sleepers, bridge ties and crossing timbers by the railway. Details are given in the advertisement.

• • •

Tientsin papers say the pumping operations now going on in the British and Japanese Concessions have lowered the flood waters considerably.

• • •

A cablegram has been received telling of the serious wounding of Lieut. "Tommy" Hutchison of the 3rd Oxford and Bucks. Light Infantry. Lieutenant Hutchison was formerly of Babcock and Wilcox, Ltd. His condition is understood to be dangerous.

China Realty Co., Ltd.

39 NANKING ROAD

LAND FOR SALE

For residences, mills, factories.

HOMES FOR SALE

Newly constructed residences in both settlements, all modern conveniences, flush closets, garage, tennis lawns, etc.

HOUSES FOR RENT

In both settlements, detached houses, all modern improvements.

China Realty Co., Ltd.

39 NANKING ROAD

Andersen, Meyer & Co., LIMITED

4-5 Yuen Ming Yuen Road Telephone 778

MOISTURE-PROOF DRY BATTERIES

The National Carbon Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, has specially redesigned its dry batteries to withstand the excessive moisture of the China Coast.

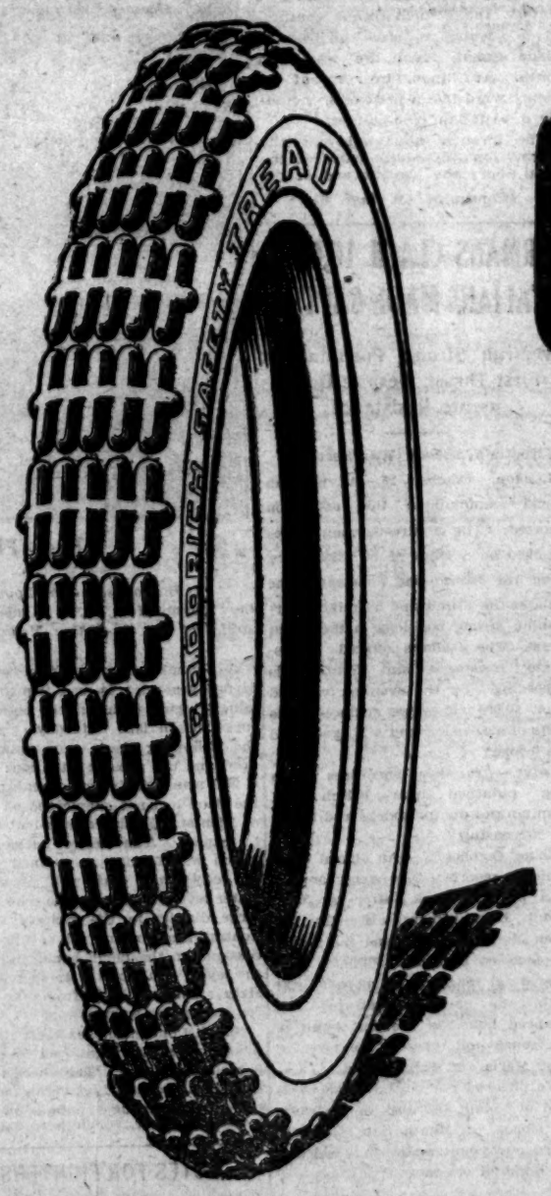
Columbia Dry Cells

the standard for telephones and bells.

Columbia Multiple Batteries

for hard work on motor cars, motor boats and stationary engines.

ASK YOUR DEALER



GOODRICH

SAFETY TREAD

TYRES

BEST IN THE LONG RUN

Obtainable at all Garages, or from the Selling Agents,

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

(IN LIQUIDATION)

2a Jinkee Road, Shanghai.

Phones: 3809 Hire Dept.: 3807 Repairs Dept.: 2661 Office.

ALLIES' DESIDERATA BEFORE DIPLOMATS

Peking Corps, Presided Over By Sir John Jordan, Holds Important Conference

The desiderata of the Entente Powers and the municipal registration of enemy subjects were matters of discussion at a meeting of the Diplomatic Corps at the British Legation yesterday, according to Chinese reports. Considerable interest was attached to the gathering by the Chinese authorities, as it was really the first important conference the Ministers had had since the return of Sir John Jordan, the British Ambassador, who acted as Doyen of the Corps yesterday.

Liang Shih-yi, the noted Monarchist, is reported to have been appointed head of a commission consisting of other Chiaotung politicians, which will soon journey to Japan to complete negotiations on the much-discussed Munitions Alliance between Japan and China. It is proposed to surrender the iron mine at Fung Wang San, Nanking, to the Japanese in order to obtain weapons for the Peiyang troops. A certain faction, in some quarters said to be the Chinputang, is said to be opposed to the mission and threatens to join hands with the Kuomintang if the measure is actually carried out.

The Tuchuns of the Yangtsze provinces will jointly impeach Tang Hua-lung, Minister of the Interior, for alleged corruption in the election of members of the National Council and alleged negligence of duty during the flood in the north, it is reported.

Re-inforcements for Hunan from Ni Shih-chung, the Anhui Tuchun, are daily pouring into Wuchang and Hankow. Ni expects to send twenty-five battalions of troops to the fighting line and has telegraphed to the Board of Communications for special trains for their conveyance.

The Ministry of the Interior recently published certain regulations pertaining to civil rites. They prohibit early marriage, gambling and footbinding and emphasise the respect for the dead. The old way of mourning three years for the death of parents must be observed

More than five hundred Peiyang troops, including two brigadier-generals, were killed in the battle of Hsuinchowpu, near Paoking, Tuesday, according to a Canton telegram. The engagement between the North and the South lasted several hours and ended in a victory for the Southerners.

The Consular body in Hankow, at a meeting Tuesday, decided to allow the Allied Powers to acquire the territory formally occupied by the Germans. Tuchun Wang Chuan-yuan has lodged a protest with the Central Government, demanding the return of the concession to the Chinese authorities.

The Canton government has issued domestic bonds, amounting to $50,000,000, at interest of eight per cent. The notes are in denominations of $1,000, $100, $10 and $5.

CONCERT AT KAIFENGFU

Special Correspondence of the China Press

Kaifeng, October 24.—Although the foreign community of Kaifengfu is small, there being only about fifty here, yet the musical interest is comparatively large. Through the enterprise and energetic efforts of Mr. H. S. Kierkegaard, Postal Accountant for Honan, the musical people of the city have gotten together and another pleasing concert has just been given. Following was the program:

Piano Solo.—Mrs. Mark Wheeler: "Song without Words" by Mendelssohn.
Song Solo.—Mrs. Gordon Poteat: "The Nightingale" by Whelpley.
Song Solo.—Mr. R. H. Stanley: "On the Shore" by W. H. Neidlinger.
Violin Solo.—Dr. G. W. Guinness.
Song Solo.—Mrs. H. L. Hargrove: "Mission of a Rose" by Cowen.
Song Solo.—Mrs. Stanley: "My Beloved Queen" by Fabian.
Flute Solo.—Mr. H. S. Kierkegaard: "Il Trovatore" by Verdi.
Song Solo.—Mrs. Poteat: "Cradle Song" by Fritz Kreisler.
Song Solo.—Rev. G. N. Smith: "Absent" by John W. Metcalf.
Piano Solo.—Mrs. Simmons: "J'y pense" by Brik Meyer Helmund.
Song Solo.—Mrs. Hargrove: "A Winter Lullaby" by R. de Koven.
Piano Solo.—Mr. Kierkegaard: "Under the Leaves" by Fr. Thome.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga Maru Oct. 29
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Oct. 30
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Oct. 31
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. Nov. 2
For U.S., Canada and Europe:—
Via Vancouver .....Oct. 27
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru Oct. 30
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela ....Nov. 10
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano M. Nov. 7
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga M. Nov. 21

BABY'S PICTURE
It's our speciality.
Burr 2 Broadway

-:- German Aeroplane Brought Down -:-

French officers and poilus inspecting the remains of a German aeroplane brought down in flames in the Aisne district.

German Autocracy Sure To End, Says Woman Lawyer

Empire Is Falling Apart From Rust And Decay, Miss Madeleine Doty Tells Tokio Woman's Club

Tokio, October 18.—"Germany is like a wagon without grease, slowly falling apart from rust and decay" Miss Madeleine Z. Doty told the members of the Tokio Women's Club at the home of Mrs. Mary P. E. Nitobe yesterday afternoon. Miss Doty, who is a lawyer and writer, has been in Germany twice since the war began, the first time in 1915, the second time in 1916, just a year ago. Her description of the change that occurred in Germany between her two visits was most interesting.

"In 1915," Miss Doty said, "Germany was tense but not worried. She had not won the war as quickly as she had expected to win it, but she was confident that the victory was to be hers. In 1916, however, the people were beginning to see defeat ahead. On my second visit to Germany, a year ago, I saw just one smile in the whole country. That was on the face of a soldier who was amused at my attempts to down a helping of pudding made of some sort of bran."

Sees Autocracy's End

"Internal decay" is eating up Germany, according to Miss Doty. The greatest need is the need of fats, of grease. All the food is dry. Miss Doty, who is a student of social problems, made a point of spending her time among the lower classes, the laborers and their families; the men whose political party was usually Social Democracy. She says that even a year ago the condition of these people was pitiable. Such food as could be found was given first to the soldiers and officials, and the lower classes had only the leavings. But so clever are the Government officials in separating the discontented and in mixing Prussians with the less belligerent Bavarians that the work of organising a revolution is difficult. Nevertheless the American woman is certain that Germany after the war will depart from the old form of autocratic Government, irrespective of how the war is decided. In response to a question put to her after the conclusion of her address she said that even if peace were made today she is confident that Germany would rapidly democratise herself.

"The Kaiser knows this," said Miss Doty, "and is desperate. He is holding on in the hope the there will be some defection or disaster among the Allies which will give him the semblance of a victory, so that he can get the people to compromise on a constitutional monarchy without going all the way to a republic."

Miss Doty said that on her last visit to Germany she found the cities deserted as if a plague had swept through them. Wherever the common people came together, however, they held peace meetings. So long as they advocated a peace based on a return to the situation which existed in Europe before the war the Government did not interfere with these meetings. Several persons who advocated a peace based on larger concessions to the Allies were put in prison, however. But that was a year ago, and of course there is reason to believe that by this time there is a much more extensive peace sentiment in the Fatherland.

Peacemakers To The Trenches

"Unfortunately it is the policy of the Government to put the Social Democrats and all those who are reasonable about making peace in the first line trenches," said Miss Doty. "So when the Allied soldiers shoot Germans they rarely hit the real culprits; the Prussian militarists and officials who are responsible for this war keep themselves in the background. I do wish some means could be devised for carrying the war to such persons."

Miss Doty believes that President Wilson's speeches, in which he has drawn a clear distinction between the selfish German Government and the misled German people, has had a large effect for widening the rift between that Government and its people.

The American woman lawyer was a delegate to the Women's International Conference at the Hague in 1914 and has had exceptional opportunities to know the women of France, England and Germany. One of the most striking things she said yesterday was:

"This war has shown the importance of women in national development. It has proved that countries in which the women hold a high position have a much greater internal strength than countries where the women are given few responsibilities. In France and England, for instance, the women have been given great responsibilities in the management of war work. In Germany the Government has worked the women but has let them have no real initiative. In France and England there has been much less internal discontent and unrest than in Germany, and one reason is that the mothers and wives of the men who are fighting feel that they count for something in the nation. It seems to me there is a great lesson in this for Japan, whose women are not given the responsibilities that might be put upon them. Unless Japan develops the strength of her womanhood by raising the status of her women they may fail her in a national crisis, as the women of Germany in this crisis have fallen far below the possibilities that were in them."

Miss Doty leaves Japan today for China and from there will proceed to Russia. After studying that country she will make investigations of social conditions in the Scandinavian countries, and then, if the submarines permit, will cross the North Sea to England.

American Pies and Cakes

Finest Line
in
Shanghai

SULLIVAN'S FINE CANDIES
11 Nanking Road

AUSTRALIA WARNS OF MINES IN SEA

Many Have Been Found Near Gabo Island, Victoria—Set Deep In Ocean

Sydney, Oct. 15.—Many mines have been again found in the waters near Gabo Island, a small island in the neighborhood of Howay Point, Victoria. There is no doubt that these mines have been set by the enemy for the purpose of destroying Australian steamers. The Secretary of the Australian navy states that these mines are set deep in the sea, so that some of them can be taken out, but the rest cannot be floated, therefore that steamers passing there must be cautious, and ships must be careful not to stray from the fixed routes. The Australian government has called the attention of mariners to the mines.

Plan A 'Liberal' Party For America

'Drys,' Bull Moose, Socialists, Single Taxers And Union Labor May Fuse

Chicago, Oct. 1.—A political working agreement among the Prohibitionists, Progressives, Socialists, single taxers and union labor is said to be the purpose of a conference to be held here October 3.

There will be one hundred delegates, twenty from each contingent, and they will meet behind closed doors.

Virgil G. Hinshaw, chairman of the national committee of the Prohibition party, would not predict that a new party was to be formed.

"Such a prediction would consign my own party to the scrapheap," he said. Prohibition and Progressive organs this week are expected to publish articles on authority of Mathew Hale and Frederick H. Chase, respectively chairman and secretary of the national committee of the Progressives, and Mr. Hinshaw and Secretary Frances E. Beauchamp of the Prohibitionists, advocating the "wedding" of the two parties. Their plan would include membership of the other "liberal" elements; joint headquarters in Chicago, New York and Pacific Coast and Gulf states cities. They would work through their separate treasuries for the election of at least forty selected congressmen in 1918.

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation
Incorporated under American Charter July 9th, 1917
Raven Trust Building
15 Nanking Road, Shanghai.
ACCOUNTS INVITED

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.
15 Nanking Rd. Phone 60 or 65.
Resources ..... Tls. 470,000

INSURANCE
Fire
Life
Marine
Motor Car
Burglary
Fidelity
} Lowest rates

GOLD INVESTMENTS
We have for sale in amounts of G.$10 or more Preference Shares paying interest at 7% per annum.
TAEL INVESTMENTS
We have for sale in amounts of Tls. 100.00 or more Debentures paying interest at 7%.
ALSO
Anglo-Java
Ayer Tawa
Chemor
Consolidated
Dominion
Kota Bahroe
H. and S. Bank
Weeks
Telephone
In small or large amounts

AMERICAN RED CROSS PASSES 3,500,000 MARK

Organisation Has Doubled Since July 1—From 25,000 To 100,000 A Day

From U.S. Official Bulletin

Washington, Oct 15.—Increasing at the rate of from 25,000 to 100,000 a day, membership of the American Red Cross has just passed the 3,500,000 mark. This is double the number of members on July 1, when the total was 1,805,852. At the beginning of the year the total was 275,000.

The present membership of 3,548,289 is scattered among the 2,400 chapters of the American Red Cross which now are organised in all the principal cities and towns of the country. In addition there are chapters in Alaska, Porto Rico, Cuba, Philippines, Hawaii, Canal Zone, Guam, Persia, Syria, and Turkey.

Illinois leads all States in the number of Red Cross members, according to today's figures, having 514,108 the first of the month. New York came second with 461,237 members, and Pennsylvania third, with 346,960 members.

The membership is divided among these several classes as follows: Patrons, 1,087; life members, 18,216; sustaining members, 12,144; contributing members, 36,827; subscribing members, 278,261; annual members, 3,191,754.

The membership by States the first of the month was as follows: Alabama, 2,070; Arizona, 7,517; Arkansas, 6,565; California, 146,312; Colorado, 24,755; Connecticut, 89,749; Delaware, 2,515; District of Columbia, 12,397; Florida, 15,370; Georgia, 29,517; Idaho, 17,874; Illinois, 514,108; Indiana, 95,516; Iowa, 116,538; Kansas, 31,417; Kentucky, 35,594; Louisiana, 19,214; Maine, 10,764; Maryland, 7,634; Massachusetts, 112,018; Michigan, 124,040; Minnesota, 62,513; Mississippi, 9,602; Missouri, 17,623; Montana, 7,956; Nebraska, 29,833; Nevada, 1,685; New Hampshire, 26,008; New Jersey, 113,155; New Mexico, 5,706; New York, 461,237; North Carolina, 16,917; North Dakota, 11,683; Ohio, 154,045; Oklahoma, 15,468; Oregon, 24,761; Pennsylvania 346,960; Rhode Island, 72,992; South Carolina, 10,368; South Dakota, 13,162; Tennessee, 14,620; Texas, 34,081; Utah, 11,513; Vermont, 23,563; Virginia, 48,342; Washington, 41,894; West Virginia, 30,289; Wisconsin, 45,237; Wyoming, 2,547.

Britain To Formally Thank All Who Have Taken Part in War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 24.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Lloyd George gave notice that, on October 29, he would move that the thanks of the House be given:—

To the navy, for their faithful work upon the seas during more than three years of ceaseless danger and stress while guarding our shores and protecting from the attacks of a barbarous foe the commerce on which victory for the Allies depends.

To the army and women of the medical and other auxiliary services, for their unfailing courage and endurance in defending the right through sufferings and hardships which have no parallel in the history of war and for their loyal readiness to continue the work to which they have set their hand until the liberty of the world has been secured.

To the gallant troops from the Dominions, from India and from the Crown Colonies, who have travelled many thousands of miles to share with their comrades of the British Isles the sacrifices and triumphs of the battlefield and to take their full share in the struggle for human freedom.

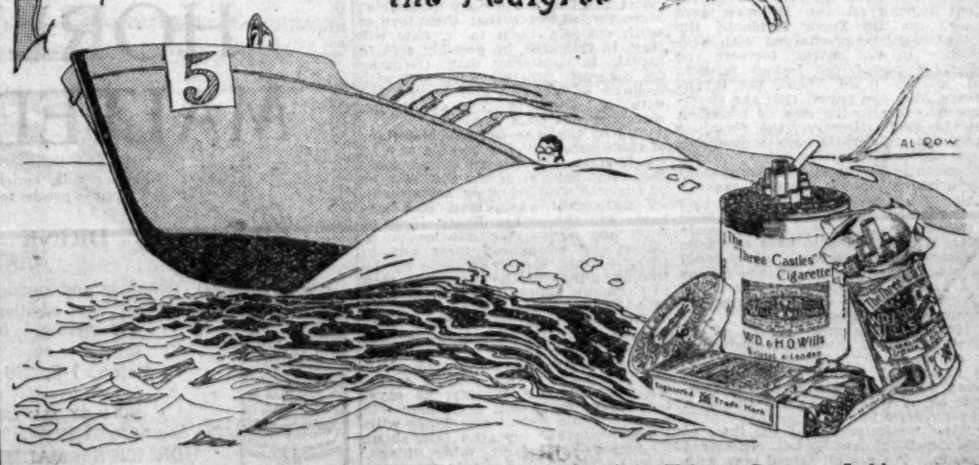
To the mercantile marine, for the devotion to duty with which they have continued to carry the vital supplies of the Allies through seas infested with deadly peril.

"And the House acknowledges with grateful admiration the valor and devotion of those who have offered their lives in the service of their country and tenders its sympathy with their relations and friends in the sorrow they have sustained."

HERCULENE
INTERIOR EXTERIOR
COLD WATER PAINT
Fireproof
Durable Sanitary
at one-third the cost of Oil Paints.
Packed in a dry powder form.
Sixteen different shades.
FEARON, DANIEL & CO., INC.
PAINT DEPARTMENT
18 Kiangse Raod Tel. No. 108

AUTUMN REGATTA
AT HENLI
Today—October 27.
6 EVENTS
Starting - 3 p.m.
Sunday — October 28.
8 EVENTS
Starting - 10.30 a.m.
EXCELLENT Train Dining Sleeping SERVICE
RETURN FARES $3.00

The "Three Castles"
Virginia Cigarettes
The Cigarette with the Pedigree



(This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd.)

MAINE VOTERS REJECT SUFFRAGE BY 2 TO 1

Referendum, After A Stirring Campaign, Brings Out A 50 Per Cent Vote

Portland, Me., September 10.—Maine declared against woman suffrage today by a vote of nearly 2 to 1. Late tonight returns had been received from 438 out of 635 of the voting precincts of the State. These gave 17,035 for suffrage and 31,807 against it. The City of Portland stood 1,792 for suffrage and 4,591 against it. The precincts yet to be heard from include some of the remote country districts, and these may reduce the "No" majority slightly. The vote was about 50 per cent of normal, which is large for referendum questions.

Among the influences which contributed to the defeat of suffrage in Maine, the most important was the natural conservatism of the State, which hesitates to adopt an experiment in legislation. This conservative element might have remained at home if it had not been aroused by other influences. Perhaps the strongest of these was the picketing of the White House by the militant suffragettes. This was repudiated by the State suffragists, but it seemed to have no effect on the voters, who apparently made up their minds that if women were going to pursue such tactics after they got into politics, it would be better to keep them out.

Both sides tonight profess satisfaction. Those opposed to suffrage are confident that future fights will be easier to handle successfully. Suffragists glean satisfaction from the fact that they broke new ground with their propaganda in almost every town and in many cities.

President Wilson, Colonel Roosevelt, Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin, ex-Senators Johnson and Gardiner, and ex-Attorney General Pattangall indorsed suffrage, as did Governor Milliken, who made a personal effort to swing his supporters to the "yes" side. Undoubtedly the influence of these prominent persons, both within and outside the State, had some effect. A majority of the Maine delegation in Congress wrote home to urge their constituents to support suffrage. Liberal funds were at the disposal of the workers, and nearly every daily and a large majority of the weekly papers either actively or passively supported the proposed amendment.

Women were posted in all the voting precincts of the cities and in a majority of the towns today, advocating suffrage, but none of the members of the Anti-Suffrage Association picketed or mingled in the election day fray. Both sides used automobiles to transport voters, and banners, cards and posters were displayed conspicuously in residences and were tacked on poles and fences along the country highways for both sides.

Speakers invaded the the States in the cause of the campaign. Literature was distributed in liberal quantities, and it cannot be gainsaid that all Maine was well informed on the issue. The W. C. T. U. and church votes were nearly solid for suffrage and the "antis" say that a subsequent campaign can rally but little additional strength from any source as all those available were drained this year.

UNREST IN ITALY GROWS OVER BREAD SHORTAGE

One Shipload Of Wheat Lost By Sabotage—Gen. Cadorna Denounces Traitors

Rome, Sept. 17.—The Popolo Romano explains that Italy is the last of all the war countries that should be affected by the food shortage, adding: "Although poorer than England and France, and, because the protracted war has brought suffering to the people, Italy should not let her troubles appear too much on the surface nor attempt political demonstrations or violence."

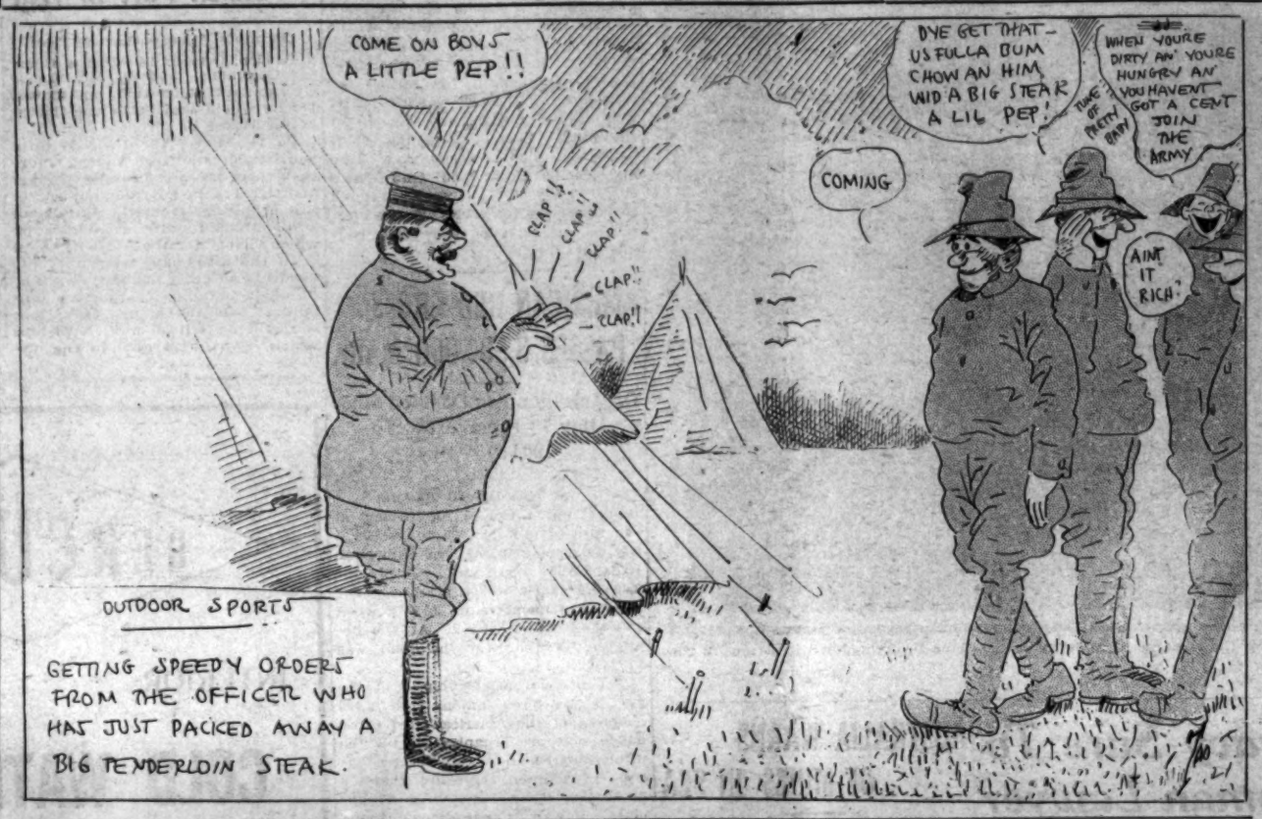
The principal excuse for the present unrest being the bread shortage, the newspapers asserts that the Government proposes to issue bread cards on October 11, limiting the individual consumption to a half-pound daily, since the wheat harvest was short 10,000,000 quintals. The recent attacks on the Ministry were based on the Turin incidents, the Government being charged with negligence in not having foreseen the shortage and forced Italian farmers to produce more wheat, but it appears, says the paper, that the shortage was due to the lack of workmen in the field. However, the Socialists and the Austro-German propagandists and peace parties seized on the situation in the hope of causing more disturbances among the civil population.

Parliament, when it meets in mid-October, according to the Giornale d'Italia, is expected to pass energetic measures to repress international sabotage, an instance of which was the loss of a shipload of wheat off Civita Vecchia, due to improper means of unloading.

Evidence of a new attitude of the Ministry toward internal disturbances is shown in Gen. Cadorna's message to a political group at Milan, this being the first reference by the General on civil affairs since the war. The message follows:

"Any weakness behind the lines at this moment will be considered treason. We are all armed now with the will to conquer and victory is at hand. All classes and all parties must remember that Italy knows only one way."

Outdoor Sports By Tad


COME ON BOYS A LITTLE PEP!!
DYE GET THAT— US FULLA BUM CHOW AN HIM WID A BIG STEAK A LIL PEP!
WHEN YOURE DIRTY AN' YOURE HUNGRY AN' YOU HAVENT GOT A CENT JOIN THE ARMY
TIME OF PRETTY BABY
COMING
AINT IT RICH?
CLAP!!
CLAP!!
CLAP!!
CLAP!!
CLAP!!
OUTDOOR SPORTS
GETTING SPEEDY ORDERS FROM THE OFFICER WHO HAS JUST PACKED AWAY A BIG TENDERLOIN STEAK.

German Prophesies Free Germany Bound To Come

Hohenzollern Dynasty To Blame For Aggressive Militarism, Says Hermann Fernau, Now An Exile

A German has just written a book which might have come from the pen of Woodrow Wilson. He sees Germany's lust for world power as the American President and countless others in the lands of democracy see it. He sees the German people in the grip of a dynasty thirsting for conquest; he dreams of an emancipated Germany forever done with the idea of the divine right of Kings. He sees those controlling the destinies of his fatherland as the arch-criminals responsible for the world war, and he sees in the world war something destined to sweep that dynasty from power and bring forth a cleansed and purified Germany.

This man is Hermann Fernau, who already has to his credit a book of like trend, "Because I Am a German," published last year, which created a sensation. His new book, "The Coming Democracy," an English version of which has just been published by E. P. Dutton & Co., is more outspoken, more constructive in its scope than its fiery predecessor.

Fernau is now an exile from his native land. To be caught reading either one of his books is a terrible crime in Germany. He lives in Switzerland, where he is one of the heads of an association of Germans consecrated to the ideal of establishing a German republic.

Through his hopes are centered on a democratised German people of tomorrow, Fernau does not by any means absolve the Germans of yesterday and today from blame. Were it not for certain traits inherent in the majority of Germans, he says, the Hohenzollerns could not have achieved the ascendency over their subjects which has allowed them to wage wars of conquest in the past and inaugurate three years ago the greatest of all wars of conquest.

"The task of German historians in the future," he writes, "will be in the highest degree both a thankless and a painful one. How will they ever be able to explain the enthusiasm, the marvelous cohesion, and the bedrock belief in the holy mission of the German cause with which the German people embarked upon this world war? Will they, no longer under the restraint of personal liberty, i.e., under the guardianship of the German General Staff, be honestly able to maintain those ideas as to the necessity for and origin of this universal conflict which are prescribed in Germany today? Or, will they not, by the light of the overwhelming proots already at hand, reject them as historically untenable? Moreover, allowing that their love of truth compels them to it, how will they, in this case, be possibly able to explain to posterity that Germany did not rush into this world war with feelings of anguish and horror, but with a shout of joy, as though marching out to a festival?

"I fear that the German historians of the future will only be able to read the German newspapers (particularly the comic papers) of the first months of the war with reluctant amazement, so thoroughly un-German and barbaric will the extraordinary ideas of right and wrong, the intoxication of victory, the wrongheadedness, and, to speak plainly, the braggadocio of the leading organs of the press and men in Germany appear to them, in view of naked, historical facts."

The German writer paints a convincing picture of the amazing hold of the ruling dynasty of the Hohenzollerns on the German mind. You can talk calmly with a Turk or an Asiatic about his dynasty, he says, but hardly ever with a German—"if he is not altogether speechless with amazement that one can talk about a dynasty as about other things, then he generally becomes frightened."

"This trait," he continues, "goes through the whole German people. Those constitutional questions which, for a hundred years past, have occupied all other European civilised nations and convulsed them to their depths, have never been really popular in Germany. Our constitutional stuggles were, in point of fact, decided before they properly began, and the special privileges of God-appointed dynasties have never been seriously questioned. From privy councilor down to artisan, from countess to chambermaid, every one in Germany either knows nothing of the existence of a dynastic problem or is silent on the subject. There are certainly hundreds of thousands of Germans who would gladly welcome drastic reforms, and there are millions of socialistically inclined German laborers who instinctively feel the dynasty to be hostile to them, yet they only reluctantly discuss it because they fear the lese majeste paragraphs. But there are in Germany hardly a hundred, all told, who see the dynasty as it really is. And among these hundred there are scarcely a dozen serious democrats who have fully realised the dynastic side of this world war."

Then comes this striking view of the theory of government evolved by Bismarck, which is the basis of present-day German autocratic rule:

"Bismarck never dreamed of a serious 'co-operation between Crown and people.' For him, the sole point was to leave the God-appointed dynasty its old rights, and at the same time give the new German Empire the semblance of a modern political system. . . . The German Government needs the Reichstag as an advertisement and emblem of its modernity."

Fernau lays a goodly share of the blame for present-day conditions in Germany, for the unimpaired power of the Hohenzollerns, at the door of the German intellectual class. He writes:

"It is without parallel in the world's history that a dynasty contrived, not merely to retain in the modern world all its absolute feudal powers, but also to take advantage of modern progress (universal military service and universal taxation) to enhance them still further, without, in return, giving the serving and paying portion of the nation a democratic equivalent. This marvelous achievement of dynastic government could only occur in a state such as Prusso-Germany, in which thousands of servile and learned sophists were ever ready in pompous speeches to represent to the people their dearest wishes as accomplished facts. . . .

"It is surely not presumptuous if today, confronted with the world war we at last exclaim 'Enough.' Let the German people be honestly told how matters stand. Tell them that, constitutionally, they are NOT fighting for their country, but for their Emperor. Explain to them that, by their Constitution, they have no right to inquire into the why and the wherefore of the war. . . .

"Yes, the German people will learn this bitter lesson from the world war. Henceforth to the question, 'Whom does the army obey?' it will reply, 'The German people.'"

Incidentally, a curious point in Fernau's book is that, in apportioning blame for the fostering of the idea of world domination by Germany, Fernau constantly brackets with the names of Treitschke, Bernhardi, and others execrated in the lands of the Allies that of a German, held up as a crier in the wilderness of German blindness, as an apostle of democracy—Maximilian Harden, editor of Die Zukunft. He quotes from an issue of Die Zunkunft of October, 1914, over two months after the outbreak of the war, sentences that would win the approval of the most violent Pan German believer in Germany's destiny to rule the world. And he also remarks, quite casually: "Harden's Zukunft and the Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten . . . were, owing to their warlike sentiments, regarded in the whole country as mouthpieces of the Crown Prince." Truly, a wondrous change has been worked in Maximilian Harden since the days preceding and immediately following the outbreak of the world war.

Despite the fact that he thinks the Germany of the present day entirely under the thumb of its ruling caste, Fernau believes that democratisation of the Empire is bound to come.

"There is no large party in Germany which desires the monarchy for the monarchy's sake," he declares, "The fundamental factor in genuine monarchical fealty, namely, unselfishness, is to be sought for in vain among our so-called monarchical parties. We have, in Germany, men who regard monarchy as a political ideal, disinterested politicians, journalists, and scholars, who are anxious to further this ideal, but no political party, supported by a popular majority, disinterestedly serving the monarchy in its present form. Those very parties, who are reckoned pillars of the throne and the Church, support the throne, not for the sake of God and King, but only because God and King serve their own ends best. . . .

"The Prusso-German people, as a whole, have for decades past regarded the divine right of the monarchy with some skepticism. Whenever opportunity offered they have protested against this divine right. In the National Assembly of Oct. 12, 1848, Schultze-Delitzsch declared, in the discussion of the Constitutional Charter: 'It is usual, when a commercial house goes bankrupt, not to make use of the old name for the new business. Now I believe that in past history absolutism has come to complete bankruptcy under the old title of "by God's grace." Accordingly, I suggest that we do not adopt this old bankrupt name for our new business.' And by 217 to 143 votes the 'bankrupt God's-grace firm' was then struck out of the draft of the constitution."

This democratic spirit in Germany, according to Fernau, has been counteracted by the unbroken military success of the ruling dynasty in its successive wars of conquest. Dynasties which are victorious abroad, he declares, are victorious at home over the policies, logic, science, and liberal aspiration of their peoples. "Every victorious war means for the victorious nation a loss of political liberties," he writes, "whilst for the vanquished it is a fountain of inspiration and democratic progress." The misfortune of Prussia, as he sees it, is that she has not lost a campaign since Jena. And he prays that Germany may be defeated in the present war, as it would be the best thing for the growth of German democracy. As to the form which democratised Germany may take, he says:

"We must, once for all, make clear to ourselves that the 'dynasty by God's grace' is nothing else than lawlessness reduced to legal forms. What is prohibited to the citizen is enjoined upon the soldier; where the one is punished the other is rewarded, and vice versa. The dynasty has the right to change the highest into the lowest, the common into the sacred, and lies into truth, without anyone having the right to protest. . . .

"Just as a servant girl who, by her good looks and coquetry, has come to dress in silk will at once want to become a Countess, so a dynasty that, with wars and victories, has arrived at the purple will be at once possessed by the idea that it has not its due place in the sun. A dynasty without a dream of power would be as absurd as an artisan without the desire for increased wages. And every dynasty which has in part realised its dream of power has immediately transformed into a dream of world power. And yet every dynasty has suffered shipwreck through this dream of world domination; at last the eagle is brought low by the arrow its own feathers have furnished. . . .

"The first and the most general demand that we German democrats and pacifists urge is: 'Germany for the Germans! German government by the German people!' And, in order that this popular government shall not, as hitherto, be merely a comedy for the delectation of exalted personages, we make this second fundamental demand: 'The German Army for the German people!' The armed force must be the support and servant of the popular sovereignty!"

Once these fundamental reforms are carried out, says the writer, all the rest will be achieved antomatically; there will come a thorough revision of the German Imperial Constitution, abolition of the Prussian three-class franchise, a better arrangement of electorial districts, responsible Ministers, and abolition of all the political privileges of the Junkers.

"That a German at the beginning of the twentieth century had to write this book," continued Fernau, "and that his mode of thought should appear so terribly revolutionary is certainly no proof of the pre-eminence of German culture. For what this book contain? It contains a description of conditions that existed in England and France 150 years ago. It contains a demand for reforms which in all civilised countries of the world have for decades past appeared to the dullest peasant an understood thing. In fact, what I here demand for Germany has been possessed by the English, French, Americans, and Swiss for the past 150 years, by the Italians, Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, Dutch, Serbs, Bulgarians, Rumanians, Greeks, &c., for some decades, and by the Chinese since quite recently. Only think of it! The Chinese!"

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

The Effects of Opiates.

THAT INFANTS are peculiarly susceptible to opium and its various preparations, all of which are narcotic, is well known. Even in the smallest doses, if continued, these opiates cause changes in the functions and growth of the cells, which are likely to become permanent, causing imbecility, mental perversion, a craving for alcohol or narcotics in later life. Nervous diseases, such as intractable nervous dyspepsia and lack of staying powers, are a result of dosing with opiates or narcotics to keep children quiet in their infancy. The rule among physicians is that children should never receive opiates in the smallest doses for more than a day at a time, and only then if unavoidable.

The administration of Anodynes, Drops, Cordials, Soothing Syrups and other narcotics to children by any but a physician cannot be too strongly decried, and the druggist should not be a party to it. Children who are ill need the attention of a physician, and it is nothing less than a crime to dose them willfully with narcotics. Castoria contains no narcotics if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The signature of Chas. H. Fletcher guarantees genuine Castoria

Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"Your preparation known as Castoria I have used for years in children's complaints and I have found nothing better."
JOHN J. LEFFS, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio.

"I have prescribed your Castoria in many cases and have always found it an efficient and speedy remedy."
A. F. PEELER, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

"For several years I recommended your 'Castoria' and shall always continue to do so, as it has invariably produced beneficial results."
EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., New York City.

"I have used your Castoria in my own household with good results, and have advised several patients to use it for its mild, laxative effect and freedom from harm."
EDWARD PARRISH, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Your Castoria is a meritorious household remedy. It is purely vegetable and acts as a mild cathartic. Above all, it does no harm, which is more than can be said of the great majority of children's remedies."
VICTOR H. COFFMAN, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"Your Castoria holds the esteem of the medical profession in a manner held by no other proprietary preparation. It is a sure and reliable medicine for infants and children. In fact it is the universal household remedy for infantile ailments."
J. A. PARKER, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

Pure full-cream milk, enriched with choice malted barley and wheat in powder form. Keeps indefinitely.

THE FOOD DRINK FOR ALL AGES.

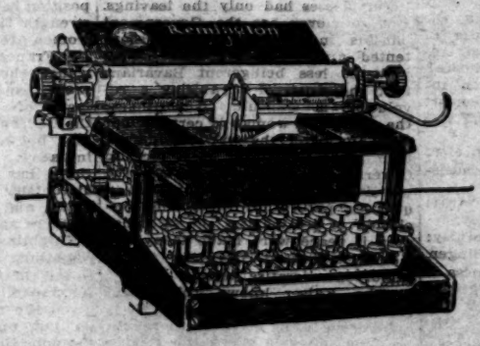
A refreshing and sustaining beverage, ready in an instant by the addition of hot or cold water only. No cooking. Nourishing and convenient.

In 3 sizes, 1/6, 2/6 and 11/- (in England).

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK COMPANY, SLOUGH, BUCKS., ENGLAND.

Typewriter Value —



Everyone knows what the name "Remington" means on a typewriter. It means **recognized leadership**—the very acme of typewriter quality. There is only one grade in Remington construction—the best—and the Remington "J" is a worthy and representative member of the Remington family.

It differs only from the larger Standard Remington in size. It is smaller, lighter, simpler.

This is your opportunity to get a first grade typewriter at a low price.

See the Remington "J" demonstrated

TO SAVE TIME IS TO LENGTHEN LIFE — STANDARD — TRADE MARK — REMINGTON TYPEWRITER

MUSTARD & CO.

AGENTS

22 Museum Road Shanghai

War Fair Thing of Mystery And Innumerable Delights

It's at the War Fair—that fancy what-you-may-call-'em, or thing-a-ma-jig that was just what was wanted, but heretofore couldn't be located Everything from paper dolls to Chinese curios, the list apparently running the gamut of tastes for all ages, was on display at the Town Hall yesterday. It appeared to be a grand place for the Christmas shopper.

The War Fair, in aid of the Veterans' Club and the British Women's Work Association, opened yesterday afternoon at 3.30. Sir Everard Fraser, British Consul-General, formally began the two-days affair with a brief speech in which he referred to the great purposes served by the organisations which are to benefit and urged the patrons to do their part toward the success of the project. Economy is a laudable thing, he remarked, but it might well be forgotten while at the Fair.

The drill hall and side rooms of the Town Hall flamed and glowed yesterday with the artistically draped colors of the Allied nations, and through labyrinths of color the patrons wound their ways to the numerous booths and side-shows throughout the first floor of the building.

There were booths where one might purchase dainty garments for infants or ditto for the more mature. There were booths with toys, with birds and bird cages, with grinning kewpies garbed in ballet dress, with candy, with war souvenirs, with fancy pottery—with things too numerous to remember.

And then there were the amusement features. There was a cinema and a variety show for the youngsters. There was a chute-the-chut, which was a large amusement feature indeed. And a sort of golfing establishment where one might select his club and drive away at the little white pellet, the object being to slam the ball down the flaming gullet of the Kaiser, the Crown Prince or von Hindenberg—as choice might dictate—hung in Gargantuan replica on the opposite wall. For this one would receive a prize, as though this delectable accomplishment required further reward. There was also a shooting gallery, where camels and other zoological material wander through the range of fire and one may bang away at them at so much per bang. There was, moreover, a Temple of of Revelations, the dark, dank secrets whereof the writer is solemnly sworn never to reveal—or not until after the Fair anyway. Over and beyond all these there were also the Fish Pond and the raffles and such delightful acquaintances of our juvenile days as Little Miss Muffet, Aunt Sally and the Candy Witch.

The much looked for "Cabaret" came along on schedule time as the main feature of the evening at the Fair. To Mrs. McMichael, Mrs. Isenman and Mr. de Luca, under whose management the cabaret blossomed, praise is due. The performance took place in a strikingly arranged setting, the stage being draped in white velvet, which contrasted beautifully with the green proscenium.

From first to last the cabaret was a success. The entertainment was opened by the "Na-poos" in striking costumes of black and white. Bright songs and patter gained Mesdames Isenman, Burkill and Bryson and Messrs. Donne, Worcester and Tipple much well-earned applause. It is here interjected that "Na-poos"—is the latest trench word, being the Tommies' rendition of the French equivalent for "maskee."

The Misses Coquelle, Price and Brodie pleased everyone with their Fantastic dance and Mr. Curry sang the "Century Girl" and paid homage to a series of charming feminine types in tableaux in a manner that drew praise. The Crinoline Polka was gracefully executed by Mrs. Blix and Mr. de Luca as the concluding number of the first part. A course supper was served and then the Na-poos opened the second half of the program. Misses Newcombes' Harlequinade and the Bond Street Parade, a song by Mr. C. C. Boyd, assisted by a handsomely gowned chorus, were the principal features. Mr. Curry and the whole company joined in the final Battle Hymn.

The Fair is on again today and it is expected that an even bigger crowd will be in attendance.

JAPAN MONEY MARKET IS APPROACHING PANIC

Fear Grave Consequences When Settlement Time Comes At End Of Year

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Tokio, October 26.—The depression on the money market which has been prevailing for some weeks is growing worse and is almost panicky. The shares of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which were once quoted at over Y.400, are now at Y.150. Many bankruptcies are apprehended and there have already been a few cases of suicide at Osaka.

The Shipping Control Ordinance, America's embargo on the export of steel and the impossibility of importing Indian cotton are among the principal causes of the depression. Unless the situation improves, it is feared that it will have very grave consequences when the settlement at the end of the year is taken.

Woman's Club Music Circle Has Meeting

Life And Work Of Beethoven Topic Of Study; Miss Oldroyd Reads Paper

The Music Circle of the American Woman's Club met in Mrs. Webb's apartments at the Astor House yesterday afternoon, forty ladies being in attendance. Miss Frances Adams presided at the meeting. Miss Oldroy read a most interesting paper on the life of Beethoven, the particular composer whom the Club is now studying and Mrs. Meyers played and explained the movements of Sonata Number 7.

The next meeting of the Music Circle will be held Nov. 9 in the rooms of Mrs. Robinson.

French Lost One Ship, Italians 4 Last Week

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, October 24.—Last week, 980 merchantmen arrived and 1,032 sailed from French ports. None over and one under 1,600 tons was sunk, while four vessels were unsuccessfully attacked during the same period.

Rome, October 24.—An official communique states that 427 merchantmen arrived and 414 departed from Italian ports last week. One steamer over and three under 1,500 tons were sunk and one unsuccessfully attacked during the same period.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Yingchow from Swatow:—Capt. and Mrs. Nielson, and Mr. Reed.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Misses Guffitters and Underwood.

JAPAN CANCELS VETO ON CHARTER OF BOAT

Has Understanding Over Transfer To French; Two More May Change Hands

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Tokio, October 26.—The veto on the charter of the s.s. Yoshida Maru by the French authorities in Madagascar has been removed by the Japanese Government, as the result of an understanding with the French Ambassador. It is expected that two more ships will be chartered by the French Government.

Still Pushing On, Capture Pinor

(Continued from Page 1)

Ailette Valley and are firmly established on the receding slopes from Vauxaillon to Chavignon.

There are now signs of confusion and disorganisation among the German forces south of the Canal. The papers found on a captured commander contained contradictory orders. First, he was instructed to retire and, subsequently, to hold his positions at all cost. Another order provided for the abandonment of a battery of four mortars, after the removal of the breech-blocks.

British Repulse Attack

London, October 25.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported this afternoon: We completely repulsed another strong counter-attack, yesterday evening, south of Houthulst Wood. The Gloucesters, Worcesters and Berkshires successfully raided the enemy's positions between Roeux and Gavrelle, killing many and destroying dugouts.

A German official communique wirelessed this afternoon reported:—"The enemy maintained a very violent drum-fire between Houthulst Wood and Passchendaele."

A German official communique this evening reports: "Our advanced troops in the region of Pinon, Chavignon and the Ailette were withdrawn behind the Oise to Aisne Canal, owing to the pressure of the French."

Passengers Departed

Per I.-C. s.s. Koonshing for Weihaiwei:—Mr. David Irvine. For Tientsin:—Mr. and Mrs. C. Rousse and child.

BAR ENGLISH RACING THROUGH THE WINTER

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 25.—The President of the Board of Trade announces that there will be no Winter racing.

Football

Socony v. Nanyang

This game is to be played today on the Nanyang College Ground, at 3.15 p.m. The following are to represent the Socony Football Club:

H. Wilson, E. F. Mears, J. Turner, V. F. Maher, J. Stellingwerff, H. Champney, C. Fuxman, G. F. Tipp, H. J. Sanft, A. Jones, W. J. Noodt.

Reserves—L. d'Almeida, A. Kavanaugh.

Socony v. S. R. C.

The Socony team also will play the Jewish Recreation Club tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock in Hongkew Park. The following will represent the Jewish Recreation Club:

D. Whiteman, C. Fuxman, H. J. Sanft (Capt.), H. Abrahams, G. Saltoun, R. Moalem, A. Mislia, R. Komaroff, M. Sternberg, G. Tuttleman, and M. Foox.

Reserves:—H. M. Tuttleman, H. Whitgob and J. E. Levy.

Nanyang 2nd XI v. Public School

The Nanyang 2nd XI will meet the Shanghai Public School team on the Nanyang ground tomorrow afternoon at 3. Mr. A. H. Leslie will referee.

Hockey

"B" Co. (British), S. V. C., champions, will play the Portuguese Hockey Club this afternoon at the Race Course, the game starting at 3.45 o'clock sharp.

The following will represent "B" Co.:—Pullen (Capt.), Brand, A. J. Brown, Heal, Cooper, Rawsthorne, Passikedes, W. H. Taylor, Haynes, Moore, F. L. Smith.

The following will represent the Portuguese:—

E. S. Sharnhorst, E. Leitao, R. Robarts, C. Barradas, V. Machado, A. Gomes, R. Canavarro, B. Pintos, H. J. Encarnacao (Captain), V. O. Remedios (Vice-Capt.), A. Leitao.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinkong left Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sungkiang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.S. s.s. Ningshao left Hankow for Shanghai yesferday.

The N.K.K. s.s Suiyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kenkon Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kwangping left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Thursday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Yodo Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow will leave Tientsin for Shanghai, via Chefoo and Weihaiwei tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Tawata Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Thursday, and may be expected to arrive at Mail Wharf today, about 6.30 a.m. She will be despatched for Nagasaki on Tuesday, Oct. 30.

The T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru for San Francisco, via Japan ports & Honolulu, sails from Hongkong today, is due at Woosung on Monday, Oct. 29, at 10 p.m., and will be despatched as above on Tuesday, Oct. 30, at 5 p.m. Passenger tender will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. on the sailing day.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1917

Date and Destination	Per	ChL	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
Swatow and Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
N'saki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe			15.00				14.30
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow		..	..	17.00	..	16.30
River Ports	Wuchang	21.00	..	..		..	21.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Shengking	21.0		..	16.30	17.00	21.00
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe		14.00	..	..			13.30
N'saki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe	V. Vancouver	..	..	14.00	..	..	13.00
Peking and Tsin (Every day)	Train				17.00		17.00
Tsin (Daily except Sunday)		..	17.00				
Hankow			17.00				..
Ningpo	Kiangteen	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow							
Europe via Siberia (P. Train)	†Via Pukow		7.00	..			17(27)
River Ports	Kiangtoo	21.00		..		..	21.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Yingchow	21.00	17.00	..	17.00	..	21.00
Chinwangtao	Kenkon maru	21.00		..	..	..	21.00
Monday, Oct. 29.							
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	A21.00	..	..	18.00	..	17.30
Foochow and Canton	Chenan	21.00		..	16.30	17.00	21.00
Japan, Canada, U. S. & Europe	Tenyo maru	15.00		..			14.30
Hongkong			17.00				
River Ports	Kiangwah	21.00		..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Esang	21.00	17.00	..	17.00	..	21.00
H'kong, S. Ports, Java, Straits, Ceylon, India & Europe v. Suez		..	16.00	..	..	..	15.30
Tuesday, Oct. 30.							
Japan via Nagasaki	Yawata maru		..		..	C9.30	9.00
Antung and Newchwang	Sungkiang	9.30			..		9.00
Dairen, Manchuria & Europe	Sakaki maru	..	..	..		D11.00	14.30
Tsingtao, Manchuria & Dairen	Sakaki maru	10.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
Japan Ports	Yawata maru	8.30				..	7(29)
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin			13.30	..	..	..	..
Europe via Siberia (Express)	†Via Pukow		7.00	..	..	..	17(29
Japan			9.00	..	..	..	..
Japan, Honolulu, Canada U. S. & Kingdom via U. S. A.		16.00		..	..	..	15.30
Wednesday Oct. 31.							
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	A21.00			18.00	..	17.30
Japan via Moji	Kumano maru					E20.00	19.30
Amoy and Hongkong			17.00	..		..	..
Friday, Nov. 2.							
Japan via Nagasaki	Hakuai maru	..			..	E20.00	19.30
Monday, Nov. 5.							
Japan via Nagasaki	Omi maru	..	..	..	..	E20.00	19.30

† Letters forwarded by this route only when specially marked.

A Registration 8.30 a.m. Supplementary mails closed at 7 a.m. following day.

B Postal money orders until 1 p.m. and parcel post until 12 noon.

C Letters and boxes with declared value 9 a.m. Parcel post and money orders 8.30 a.m.

D Leters and boxes with declared value 10.30 a.m. Parcel post and money orders 10 a.m.

E Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier. A supplementary mail of ordinary correspondence only will be closed on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 a.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	1769	Ger.	Carlowitz	US
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia†	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Oct 13	Singapore	Brodholme	3679	Br.	S.I. & C. S. Co.	YTPD
Aug 5	Hongkong	China†	3868	Aus	Aus. Lloyd	YTPD
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Bickmer*	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Oct 25	Chefoo	Esang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna*	1829	Ger.	H. D. & Co	US
Oct 21	Tientsin	Hsinfung	1290	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co	KND
Sept 25	Keelung	Imgard	614	Am.		ODW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah*	1682	Ger.	Melchers	US
July 30	Hankow	Mellet*	1682	Ger.	Melcher	US
Oct 25	Ningpo	Meian	417	Am.	S. Oil Co.	SOCW
Oct 24	Japan	Nagata maru	2184	Jap.	A. P. Co.	
Oct 24		Nagasaki maru	3849	Jap.	Suzuki & Co.	LPDW
Oct 25	Japan	Nisshin maru	998	Jap.		LPDLW
Oct 25		Okinawa maru	817	Jap.	M. B. K.	CKPW
Sept 27	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	7 p
Oct 19	Hankow	Poyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.	TKDD
July 30	Tsingtao	Silkiang*	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	KNDW
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia†	3318	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B IX
Oct 4	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan	G.-N. T. Co.	9 p
Oct 24	Japan	Shyori maru		Jap.		9 p
Oct 25	Chinwangtao	Tsintau	1009	Am.	S. T. & Co.	
Oct 15	Hankow	Tachang maru	1869	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
Oct 25	Japan	Urusan maru	1780	Jap.	M. B. Co.	USB
Oct 19	Hongkong	Wingsang	1517	Br.	J. M. & Co.	YZPDW

*Taken over by the Chinese Government on March 14.

†Taken over by the Chinese Government on August 14.

LIFEBUOY SOAP

USE LIFEBUOY FOR HEALTH'S SAKE

Give LIFEBUOY SOAP a trial today for your health's sake.

LIFEBUOY SOAP has been proved to be a powerful disinfectant and exterminator of germs and microbes of disease.

Your Dealer Sells It.

Agents: LEVER BROTHERS (CHINA) LIMITED
3 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

KAIPING Coal Coke

For all Industrial and Household Purposes

Offices: No. 1 Jinkee Road, Shanghai

Since War broke out

5,000 Oliver Typewriters

have been bought by H. B. M. Government for military purposes

Oliver Typewriter Agency: 1, Foochow Road.

ASAHI BEER
TRADE MARK

The Dai Nippon Brewery Co., Ltd. - - Telephone 2560

Gande, Price and Co., Ltd. - - - - - - „ 205

Electric Radiators

Consumers who in past winter seasons have hired electric radiators from the Department are advised to make early application for hire again this season. Do not let the first cold snap find you without your electric fire.

BE PREPARED

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. No. 2660

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS
HOME OFFICE, Ford Building, Wilmington, Delaware, U. S. A.
Address all Communications to
THE CHINA PRESS
Publication Office Canton and Kiangse Rd., S'hai
Editorial Offices..Canton and Kiangse Rd., S'hai
New York Office.....World Building
Washington Bureau Metropolitan Bank Building
Tokio Bureau.....Japan Advertiser Building

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year...Mex. $28.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY four Months $8.50
SUNDAY, per Year 7.00

Mailed to Outports, 50 cents per month, or Mex. $6.00 per year extra.
Mailed to foreign countries the cost of postage will be added.
Street Sales—Daily 10 cents per copy: Sunday 20 cents per copy.
Entered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission with "special marks" privileges in China.
Entered as second-class mail matter at U. S. Postal Agency, Shanghai, China.
Entered as a newspaper at the Japanese P. O.
Telephone—1432 Business Office.
1433 Editorial Department.
Telegraph Address—NATPRESS SHANGHAI

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated
Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Overcast, damp and misty weather, with threats of rain and unsteady atmospheric conditions in our regions. Moderate breezes.

BIRTH

DAVIS: On October 26, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Davis, at the Red Cross Hospital, a daughter, Dorothy Susie.
15646

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 27, 1917

Popular Pirates; Or, Favorite Freebooters

(New York Sun)

NOT without a certain misgiving do we place this heading at the top of this article. Before us lies Frank R. Stockton's capital "Buccaneers and Pirates of Our Coast." The particular copy was printed in 1915. It has rested in a public library for thirty months unread by anybody of any age. Nevertheless the book made its first appearance in 1898, and as this is the ninth reprinting in seventeen years we assume that pirates have an appreciable, though limited, number of admirers.

The stories that Frank Stockton retold are stories of individual rascals. In the old days it was possible to express personality in piracy. The wonder is that Carlyle did not include a representative buccaneer in his series of portraits collectively called "Heroes and Hero Worship." Probably his indigestion prevented his doing so. The pirates were a human lot. They were called "Brethren of the Coast" or "Companions of the Coast." Indigestion is inimical to a recognition of merit in others.

Since piracy became a carefully co-ordinated and syndicated business carried out under explicit written orders the personality of pirates has been almost as entirely suppressed as the truth in Germany. When piratical methods are made a national policy the pirate sinks into the position of an insignificant instrument to carry out official commands. It was not so some centuries back. In the spacious times of great Elizabeth, for example. Hawkins and Drake did many deeds of outlawry, but though these were tacitly approved by the Queen they were denounced by her Ministers, or some of them, and the British Government sometimes made amends or offered apologies. It had not the effrontery necessary to proclaim the policy of sinking at sight. Although Philip and Spain constituted a great menace to Britain the subjects of good Queen Bess waited until the arrival of the Armada and then muddled through.

The ancient pirates were personally brave. There was Peter the Great, no relation to the Russian Peter. In a boat not much better than a large canoe, with twenty-nine half starved comrades, Peter captured a Spanish warship. Before doing so he saw to it that the canoe was spurlos versenkt; but though the smaller craft went under the waters off Hispaniola its crew did not go with it to lie in periscopic ambush. They climbed aboard the man-of-war, drew their cutlasses and fought hand to hand. After their victory they exhibited their bloodsinning or idiotic mercifulness by sailing to land and setting some of their captives ashore; the rest were made to help work the ship to France, where Peter retired from piracy and lived as a gentleman ever after.

Bartholemy Portuguez, another pirate who was sometimes double crossed but never iron crossed, once escaped from imprisonment on board ship and floated ashore on casks, being unable to swim. He made a remarkable journey overland to the Sorrowful Gulf. It is particularly interesting to note his resourcefulness, enhanced, possibly, by the fact that he had no orders from the Wilhelmstrasse to aid him. Coming to a river which seemed impassable Bartholemy found a few nails. They were sticking in a bit of driftwood. He ground them until they had tolerable cutting edges and felled enough trees to make a raft. Again, reaching the further bank, he came upon a mangrove forest with a bottom no man dare set foot upon, a bottom all deep mud and watery pools and thick roots to stumble over. For some leagues Bartholemy travelled as the ape travels, from branch to branch.

Two hundred and fifty years ago a young Dutchman or Frenchman went to the West Indies in the service of the French West India Company. He became a clerk on Tortuga; not one of the Dry Tortugas, for the company sold wines as well as weapons, clothing and other supplies to the buccaneers who made it their headquarters. Stockton explains that the pirates never paid their bills and that the collectors employed by the company never earned their percentage. So the business was closed up and everything was disposed of at unrestricted public sale for cash. Our clerk was sold with the rest of the furniture, and to a cruel master. Falling sick, he was resold to a chirurgeon, who cured him. The kind chirurgeon offered him his liberty for $100. The offer was accepted. But how was a clerk to earn $100 with no desk to clerk at?

The youth found it necessary to turn pirate to raise such a sum. As he was rather fond of the buccaneers and as they tolerated him he got on well. He went everywhere and saw all the important murders and captures that took place. Thanks to his industry in setting down what he saw and heard, we are all privileged to enjoy to this day a book called "The Buccaneers of America, or the True Account of the Most Remarkable Assaults Committed of Late Years Upon the Coasts of the West Indies by the Buccaneers, etc., by John Esquemeling, One of the Buccaneers, Who Was Present at Those Tragedies."

The "Boswell of the Buccaneers," as Stockton has called Esquemeling, has preserved for us many precious details, such as the personal appearance, customs and habits of the mighty Roc, a Brazilian pirate. He had bushy eyebrows, high cheekbones, and always walked about with his drawn cutlass resting on his arm, edge up. This might have been taken as a deferential gesture, a sort of "at your service," but persons who encountered Senhor Roc were intimidated by the practice, just as persons who met Mr. Thatch, otherwise known as Blackbeard, were terrified by the sight of his sable whiskers, pigtailed and tied with colored ribbons or tucked abaft his ears.

The profits of piracy were uncertain and precarious. Kidd's share of his principal capture was only $60,000, although, to be sure, that was a greater sum in those days than now, when a licensed pirate may sink a liner worth millions and not make a cent out of it. Morgan must have made a deal more than $60,000 when he captured Porto Bello, and how much more when he pillaged Panama! Present day pirates cannot be compared with a man like Morgan. To pop up out of the ocean and fire a few shells at an English beach resort is puny alongside the feats of a buccaneer who seized islands and cities, and was once fairly in the way to set up a pirate kingdom.

Women have not excelled in piracy. Neither Mary Reed nor Anne Bonny performed exploits of the first rank. This is not to deny the qualities of their sex; but it was not thought in their generation that woman was equal to the arduous tasks imposed by the profession. For some reason women seem not to have received a fair chance to show what they can do in piracy as conducted under existing rules. We have heard of no woman U-boat commander. The complete anonymity which is essential to the successful operations of the freebooter since he became a U-booter makes it impossible to attract highly qualified individuals in sufficient number beyond all doubt.

What is wanted is a boneheaded person who will efface himself and everything and everybody else, who will obey to the letter his nicely typed orders, who will carefully destroy all human beings he captures by putting them on top of his iron shard and then sinking it beneath the waves. A young man who knows navigation, whose blond hair is close cropped or parted in the middle, who has no more personality than his washed-out complexion, who lacks every attribute of the pirate of old—the humanity, the courage, the deviltry, the ambition—such a young man, regularly licensed and commissioned, alone can succeed as a pirate in this year of disgrace. He has his reward not in riches, nor in bold deeds, nor in picturesque immortality, but in the privilege of prefixing Von to his surname, thus making it resemble more closely the names of 67,349 of his countrymen.

Duty of Schools When Nation Is At War

The following is part of an address on "Education and War," delivered at the Chautauqua Speakers' Training Camp by Thomas Stockham Baker, Headmaster of the Tome School, Port Deposit, Md.

By Thomas Stockham Baker

We have theorised interminably upon the real or fancied shortcomings of our schools and colleges, but now, in the crisis in which we find ourselves, we should be able to perceive in what respects the schools have failed to develop men who are able to bear the strain of a great national anxiety. We may find that the effort which some educators have made to promote what is easy, and to encourage the many uplifting but by no means invigorating tendencies of the age, have taken away some of the force and directness in our character which we shall need in the present struggle. These softer and enervating elements in the work of our schools should now be set aside, and we must face squarely the fact that the qualities of mind and character and body which the country now needs can be obtained only by discipline and by intense work. The program of education which we must make for ourselves in the face of the present dangers must, above all things, aim to develop those qualities which will safeguard the nation.

It is possible that our education has been too individualistic. We have at times lost sight of the fact that each boy has very positive obligations toward the State, and we must believe that it is the province of education to help to develop this feeling of nationalism.

We must teach our boys more about their country; we must develop in them an intelligent patriotism. The schoolboy in every one of the great European States has a more definite idea of the aims of his Government than does the American boy. The young Englishman is conscious of the mighty imperial sweep of the rule of Great Britain, and he feels that if he is intelligent and if he is a clean sportsman he may, under certain circumstances, come to bear a share in the administration of the great empire, if not at home, then in some spot in one of the four corners of the world.

The French boy of today has shared the feeling of mortification with his father at the defeat of France in 1871 by the Germans and the loss of the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, and he has longed for a time when he might have the opportunity to wipe out what he conceived to be the stain of dishonor that rested upon his country, and the way Frenchmen have conducted themselves in the present war is probably the most marvelous thing in an age of marvels. If by some mischance France were swept into the sea tomorrow the bravery of the French soldiers and the devotion of the French people to the cause for which they have been fighting would be the most glorious exhibition of patriotism that the world has ever known.

Boys should be taught that we can afford to give up thought of foreign conquest, but we must be prepared to stand shoulder to shoulder with other great nations in maintaining what is right. We cannot afford to become a nation of peace fanatics. We must do what we can to make the administration of all departments of our Government honest and thorough. We must believe more in statesmanship and think less of politics. Boys must be taught to want to make our country in fact and in deed the land of the free and the home of the brave.

It is probable that the war will affect the English educational system more than that of any other country. Her schools and universities will certainly be modified. In the past English education has given the impression of being a luxury of which every gentleman should have a liberal share as a matter of course. It is not harnessed up with any grand national projects. It is safe to assume that after the war England will adopt a friendlier attitude toward technical training, that the strongholds of classicism will be shaken, that education in general will have a more definite purpose. England will find herself occupied with the building up and expansion of her industries, and she will be forced to give to her young men the opportunity of preparing themselves to carry on this work successfully. It would not be surprising if the war marked the end of the predominance of the classics in English education, and before many years the reorganisation of both schools and universities, with a view to making them serve more effectively the political and economic aims of the nation.

The war will have a baneful effect upon German scholarship. The oversupply of university-trained men in Germany may, under certain conditions prove to be a menace. It is not improbable that after the war, when its cost has been counted, and scapegoats have been found for the diplomatic failures, there will insue a period of radicalism. It is hardly conceivable that the course of the military party is going to meet with universal approval. In the past the university men have done a great deal to further radical doctrines. To be sure, conditions have changed and the professors have, in a measure, been taken into partnership with military men. They have done a great deal to expound and popularise the theories that have dominated Germany's internal and foreign policies, and which have brought about the present war. This applies, however, especially to the men who have more or less comfortable berths in the universities, or to personages who occupy posts in the educational system. They are committed to a policy of expansion, but there remains a large class of trained men for whom the Government is unable to care.

France has in recent years been making the attempt to modernise and render practical its educational system very much more seriously than has England. It is true that the French scheme of edudation still has a very strong classical flavor. There is something very literary, one might say artistic, in the methods of instruction which are employed by French teachers. Yet, in spite of the literary quality of much of the French instruction, France is turning out engineers and scientific men of great ability. Furthermore, she is trying to make her schools meet more fully the needs of the nation than ever before. Recently there has been a strong effort made to teach modern languages effectively, in order that she shall be at no disadvantage in dealing with her neighbors. The study of Russian has been pursued conscientiously, but the results are not all that the Russian alliance with France might have demanded. The training which France gives the civil and other authorities who are to govern the colonies is very thorough and extensive. She is trying to meet the additional obligations which her international position and her colonial possessions are placing upon her.

The United States will gain increased importance in finance and commerce, and also in international politics, as a result of the war. Will it gain in intellectual importance? Are we capable of seizing this opportunity to make American learning secure an international significance? Are the conditions of American education such that we can become pre-eminent in research? Most of the great minds of this country have been employed in practical affairs, in bringing to the surface and utilising and combining our natural resources. The prizes have gone to the men with executive genius. Pure scholarship has not had a very large place in the American's scheme of things.

There are many reasons for believing that we shall enter upon a period of industrialism when the struggle is over. The unprecedented destruction of property which has taken place has created, so to speak, an immense vacuum, which will have to be filled from many quarters. America will have a large share in this rehabilitation. During a period of commercial expansion it is hardly to be expected that the unpractical features of education will receive much attention.

In attempting to forecast changes in education which may seem necessary, now that we are in the midst of a very real danger, we must remember that the memory of man is very short; that it is possible that, once the danger is past, the world may lapse into the thoughtless ways which prevailed up to August, 1914. But certainly the impressions of the horrors and the losses from this war will be so deep that men will take counsel as to how the state of the world can be improved. A new science of government will be evolved, and the function of education will be to assist in developing this new system, and especially to teach to every student in the schools new doctrines of national administration.

The schools must be brought into closer relationship with the Government. The nation must have a more definite policy than it has had in the past and children must be taught what its aims are and how they can best be attained. The opportunistic manner of existence which our country has followed in the past cannot continue. Things cannot be left to chance. The dangers must be calculated, the possibilities must be scrutinised, and then the best minds of the country must be employed to determine what the national destiny shall be and how it can be achieved. One of the first objects of the educator of tomorrow will be to furnish the Government with men who are trained to give advice as to the special needs of the country, but above all things the newer form of education must teach the necessity of highly trained and competent men in all branches of the Government's administration. The word "efficiency" will have a wider and deeper significance than ever before, and education will have as its chief aim the production of this new standard of efficiency. We have been for the past generation discussing in a hesitating sort of way and experimenting with what we call practical education; but this phrase will in the future mean something much bigger than it has meant in the past. In the future we shall all have to accept a form of education which will deal with the problems of the life of the State.

Democracy is a glorious thing to fight for, but it is a poor instrument to fight with, unless the citizens of the country are unusually patriotic and unusually enlightened. "Education and democracy" must in the future mean something different from what it has meant in the past. Education must teach that democracy is not secure unless politics are made subordinate to the demand for efficient men as the responsible heads of the Government. The rule of the masses will not preserve the country unless the masses are enlightened to such a degree that they can appreciate the need the efficient public servants. The schools must teach the masses new standards for selecting officers, and they must be prepared to train these men in such a way that they can administer their tasks for their Government skillfully and thoroughly.

Will the public be patient enough to allow boys to pursue some studies which may not have an immediate value, but which will form the basis for the more thorough and scientific work which can be done later?

We may expect sociology to be placed on a more scientific basis. It

(Continued on Page 7)

Changing The German Temper

(The New Republic)

Whatever practical result the Papal offer may have, one great benefit it has already effected. It is now clear to all the world that the main emphasis of peace is prospective in character. It is the kind of word in which we are to live after the war that has now become important. The use to which a German defeat is to be put has a significance hardly less important than the fact of defat itself.

If the hypothesis of German inspiration be at all accurate it is clear that the Papal note indicates the maximum salvage hoped for by the Central Powers. Those who look to the permanent stabilisation of European politics can see that the terms themselves are as yet unsatisfactory. But it is not in the possibility of immediate and final settlement that their importance consists. Their importance comes rather from the obvious realisation on the part of Germany that the old Europe is dead and that she must dream new dreams. Pan-Germanism has received its quietus. Terms such as these cannot, even at their maximum, find any glad reecho in the hearts of men like Reventlow and von Tirpitz. They imply that Germany is weary of the struggle. They bear on their surface the admission that the territorial settlement must express itself in terms of the Allied ideals. Germany may hold out a little longer; she may even have some desultory military success. But the ultimate issue is no longer matter for speculation.

To realise that she has been beaten in the large aspect of her effort is already sign of returning sanity on the part of Germany. What it needs on our part is a quick appreciation of her changing temper. What we have to do is to strengthen by our efforts the reviving forces of German liberalism, that after the war their eventual predominance shall be secure. It will need much self-restraint. The impulse to vengeance for the wrong committed is easy and natural. It is being said with determination that there can be no peace with an autocratic Germany. Demand is made that she atone for her crime. But it is important to insist that nothing but a formal change in the German government can be imposed by force of arms. Any really significant change must come out of forces within the German people itself. We can stimulate those forces or we can weaken them. In any event we must operate through them.

It is in its results only that the form of German government concerns us. And if one thing is very certain, it is that the main factor in Germany today which operates against the progress of liberalism is her isolation from the rest of Europe. Let her come once more into contact with France and Russia and England; let her see that the promises of autocracy have not been fulfilled, and we have a far more satisfactory guaranty of a democratisation of German institutions than a forcible but insincere adoption of our demand. There is evidence and to spare of the growing impatience of important sections of German opinion with the present regime. But nothing conduces more to the arrest of its advance than idle talk of compulsion upon what the German people regards as a domestic issue. In the certain absence of real knowledge as to the Allied intentions, it is fatally easy for her bureaucracy to represent our aspirations as in fact an assault upon the national existence of Germany. We have no means of allaying those fears save by a scrupulous moderation. The issue that hangs upon our forbearance is surely too vast for us to act with so uncritical a misunderstanding of the German temper. It is too like her own neglect of national psychology.

So, too, with the argument from justice. In the physical sense, Germany can never atone for what she has done. To attempt the solution of this problem in territorial or financial terms is simply a huckster's solution. To think that any real compensation for the agony of Belgium is to be gained from beating Germany into abject humility is pitifully to mistake the grandeur of Belgium's sacrifice. So to treat Germany would be to make certain the failure of any permanent organisation against war. It would be to infect her with that feeling of baulked disposition which as Mr. Graham Wallas has pointed out, lies deep at the root no less of national than of personal wrongdoing.

That does not mean that we are to go back to the status quo ante, and give Germany a clean bill of health. The memories of the past no less than the needs of the future very clearly make that impossible. No peace will make the Kaiser popular in Belgium or convince the German people of its deep guilt whether it be made today or years from now. The attempt to make the peace terms a moral judgment is, from the outset, doomed to failure. It is doomed to failure for the simple reason that, morally speaking, there is no sufficient meeting of the minds between the Allies and Germany to make the latter, at all careful of the good opinion of Europe. That change we must rather hope to effect after the conclusion of peace. It is when, in a world that has been restored by peace to good will, the Germans come into contact with the mind of Europe and of America, when they realise that, all over the world their policy has been condemned by the thoughts of humble men unmoved by jealousy or ambition or ill-will that the sense of what they have done will dawn upon them. It is in the moral isolation in which they then stand that their desire for expiation will be born.

It is for the creation of that atmosphere that we must be mainly concerned. What we have consistently to search for are the conditions upon which its advent must be hastened. Clearly the one sure path to take is avoidance of what suggests international punitive damages. The causes at work before this war which could produce in Germany her imperialistic temper will strengthen it rather than destroy it. Ensure, for example, her economic destruction and she will fight, as now, with the recklessness of a lone wolf at bay. Threaten her national unity, and she will be provided for the first time with a genuine casus belli. It is not upon such terms that permanent peace can be effected.

Germany, clearly enough, is living today under the doom of fear. Her temper, her expedients, her gestures, all of them proclaim the state that has lost its moral balance. There should be no ground for that attitude. None of us wants the destruction of Germany. The peace for which we are working should promise that which will make her the partner in the prospects of our common civilisation if she is willing to accept the conditions upon which that life is lived. To realise that, she must be in a mood to reason calmly. Let us ensure her what common prudence demands and she can awaken from her evil dream. But she will then see that the economic background of peace must be based upon territorial rearrangement. If domination has failed, cooperation must follow. If she cannot defeat the world, she must accept the world. In that mood it is possible to make effective settlement of our problems.

And to that mood, if we are careful, she will be driven. Swiftly she is being outmatched in economic resources; less swiftly, but none the less surely, she is being outmatched in military resources. Our progress in both aspects must be relentless in its purpose. But it must also be unembittered. It must have as its object an honorable reconstruction of Europe and not such treatment of Germany as will what her appetite for revenge. The fear of her will pass away when she accepts the common ideals of democracy. She will accept them when the effort of the Hohenzollern is seen to be an empty ambition. Any peace that does not safeguard Europe is, of course, impossible; any peace that attempted more would be disastrous. If the great aim is secure, the kind of vision the President of the United States revealed in his address to Congress on the Declaration of War can be given effective realisation. It will need self-restraint and self-sacrifice on our part. It will mean a willingness to forgive even if we remember. But no one who keeps steadily in mind the richness of its promise can doubt that it is worth the cost.

BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY

It has been decided NOT TO CLOSE the "OUR DAY" Fund until the end of the current month. A complete list of subscriptions, with donors' names, will be published in this paper after that date.

By Order of the Committee
CAMPBELL HENDERSON
Honorary Secretary

The Stain Remover

REMOVES:—
Iron Mould, Ink, Tea, Fruit, Wine, Medicine and Mildew Stains from Linen, Silk, etc., also stains from Dull Gilt and Marble articles.

TRADE MARK MOOVOL REGD.

Will not injure the most delicate fabric and will not injure the Skin.
"MOOVOL" is a wonderful invention and is the only Stain Remover guaranteed not to injure the Fabrics.

Obtainable from all CHEMISTS, STATIONERS and STORES.

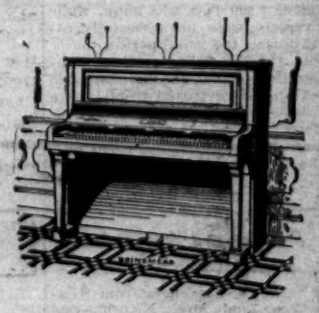
STOCK INDEX
(CONTINUED)

Claret Bottle Holders.
Claret Jugs.
Clocks.
Coffee Cups and Saucers.
Coffee Pots.
Combs.
Condiment Sets.
Cream Jugs.
Crops.
Cruet Frames.
Crumb Scoops.
Cups.
Cutlery.
Card Cases.
Chains Gold Long.
Chains Necklet.
Cameos.
Cigar Cutters.
Crosses.
Chains Watch.
Cigarettes Melachrino.
Cigarettes Dimitrino.

Boyes, Bassett & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS OF
Mappin and Webb, Ltd.

PIANOS
AT
ROBINSON'S

greatly reduced owing to the exceptional exchange



EASY TERMS

Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

WELL - HOW ARE YOU THESE STRENUOUS DAYS!
THESE ARE GOOD DAYS -
WHERE DO YOU GIT THAT STUFF?
THERE IS PLENTY OF MONEY EVERY WHERE!
YES - THE RICH ARE GETTING RICHER -
BUT THEY GIVE MORE TO THE POOR THAN EVER BEFORE -
TRUE! A JUDGE WILL GIVE A POOR MAN SIX MONTHS NOW WHERE HE USED TO ONLY GIVE HIM TEN DAYS -
9-8

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — Daily Home Magazine Page — A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

The Manicure Lady @ By William F. Kirk

"Folks is sure conserving everything these days," said the Manicure Lady. "I ain't had a live customer for ten days. I guess the men is even taking such good care of their nails that they don't need no manicure. Sure enough this world combat, as Wilfred calls it, has switched things around."

"I notice the difference, too," said the Head Barber. "More safety razors in being sold now than ever before. I seen it in an ad, and it wasn't pleasant Sunday reading for me, either! And with a lot of my best customers gone to France, I don't know what's going to come of it all. But believe me, kid, if them boys that went to the front can stand it we ought to—and not yelp none, either!"

"That is spoke like a true patriot, George," declared the Manicure Lady. "If all the gents was like you, it would be easy enough to go sailing along, jam or no jam. But they ain't all like you; and so here I set, looking sad and pensive out of the window and dreaming of the days when the sun shone on a million shiny fingernails. Ah, George, them days has went beyond recall!"

"I guess you said it," agreed the Head Barber. "I can't blame men for saving on frills these days, and if they want to do it at the expense of you or me, it can't be helped. But I know one thing: I'm going to sell out and get me a place in the country where the honest farmer is too busy making coin to monkey with a razor; and there I will end my remaining days in peace and plenty."

"You'd kinda miss the old poolroom around the corner, George," the Manicure Lady reminded him. "Many a time the old feeling would come stealing over you to speak out and put a five spot on Flying Jib in the fourth race, and then what would you do, away off up there in the country, where all them Nature's Noblemen go around with long whiskers and betting is a thing unknown?"

"I thought of that, too," said the Head Barber. "I could forget the horses in time, kid, though I guess it would be a long, hard job. But I could do it, and maybe I would be all the better for it. And I was reading in a book up home that folks living in the country felt healthier and was a heap happier than city folks, so maybe I'll give it a whirl and settle down a long way from the seashore. I used to like the seashore, but I have dreamed two or three times lately that some battleships were lying to, or whatever it is they do out in a harbor, and shelling this little old city."

"That's bunk, that kind of visions!" declared the Manicure Lady. "I guess you better watch out what you eat for dinner after this, George. You're about the last gent I ever thought would get nervous about anything except a thrilling finish at race track. Well, as Brother Wilfred was saying the other night, these are the days that try men's souls, and us girls can get a good line now on the right gent to pick for a lifemate."

"The picking will be getting poorer and poorer if this jam keeps up," said the Head Barber. "But one sure thing, kid, there will be a lot of titles to be had cheap for such girls as wants to marry that kind. This war is going to put the kibosh on dukes and earls, take it from me!"

"I might have married a earl," said the Manicure Lady, "but after what I have read in the papers about dukes, not no duke for me!"

Bachelor's Room A Housekeeping Model

By Jeanne Judson

Are men better housekeepers than women? They boast of their superior methods, of their economies of time and space and of their cooking ability. It was in a discussion as to the relative merits of men and women housekeepers that I first heard of "The Little Room," and eventually I went to see it.

The little room is twenty-three by fifteen feet; it is on the seventh floor of a fireproof office building on West Thirty-ninth street, New York and it is presided over by William George Jordan, who is now writing books on a new theory of education. It was for this work that Mr. Jordan first sought out the little room.

"I wanted a place in a fireproof building where my papers would be safe," he explained. "I also wanted a place where I could be alone, and I wanted a place where I could live alone for days and weeks if necessary.

"When at last I did fit up this room for my work I didn't know what to call it. Studio sounded affected office would be entirely inaccurate, and apartment would be as obviously misleading. Finally I thought of a quotation from 'The Rich Jew of Malta' by Kit Marlowe, 'Infinite riches in a little room,' and I christened it 'the little room.'"

A casual glance around the little room did not reveal anything particularly startling. It was perhaps a bit more furnished and a bit more comfortable than the usual room in an office building. Also outside the door there was a brass knocker instead of an electric bell. Mr. Jordan himself answered the knocker.

The room had a dark green rug on the floor. In the center was a flat topped desk such as can be found in any modern office. At one side was a small table with a telephone on it. There were five chairs, all upholstered with tapestry cushions and all comfortable.

Around the walls were shelves containing about two thousand books. On the north side of the room were wide windows looking out on Fortieth street, and along these windows were wide shelves on which were ranged flourishing flowers in dark green flower pots. There were pictures on the wall and a few pieces of statuary on the tops of the book shelves, but no signs of housekeeping.

"Excuse me just a minute while I put the bedroom in the garage," said Mr. Jordan. "I have had a toothache and have been lying down for an hour."

Sure, enough, partly concealed by the big desk in the center of the room a cot bed had been stretched out below the window shelf of potted plants. This Mr. Jordan picked up and folded neatly. Then he carried it to the door.

Here the book shelves began fully three feet from the floor. Beneath them was a wooden panel, which Mr. Jordan opened.

"Before putting the bed away let me show you the table behind it," he said. "It's in three parts and is laid on top of the small desk table over there. It will seat nine people."

Then he put the bedroom away, closed the panel and the room was again an ordinary, well furnished office.

"I have dinner parties quite frequently," continued Mr. Jordan. "I keep the winter blankets for my bed behind the encyclopedias above," and he pulled out a few books to show the space behind. "The dressing room is over here," and he moved to a space between two bookcases, which was filled with what looked like a fixed wooden panel.

He moved the panel and disclosed the usual wash basin found in office rooms of modern buildings. Here there were small shelves containing toilet requisities.

"You've seen the dining table in sections behind the bed in the garage," said Mr. Jordan. "Now look at my dishes."

He opened a series of little cupboards under the shelves of potted plans and disclosed in one a complete set of Austrian china, in another a percolator and glasses, in another a kitchenette equipment with casseroles and cooking utensils, canned heat tins for cooking, rows of staple groceries such as sugar, tea, salt, pepper, &c.

At the back of the kitchen closet was a long, narrow umbrella box containing bottles, whiting for shoes, varnish, silver polish, all the innumerable things that one never can find when one needs them. Mr. Jordan boasts that he can supply any reasonable demand that could be made of a fully equipped house at a moment's notice in his little room. In one drawer of his flat topped dask he keeps his silverware and linen.

There seemed to be no end to the things which the Little Room contained. There was one mysterious compartment with various bottles in it, and while Mr. Jordan said nothing as to their contents one could not help thinking that every complete home has a hospitable sideboard in the dining room. Certainly there were cigarettes, though Mr. Jordan does not smoke them himself.

A remarkable thing about the Little Room is not so much its contents as its appearance of order. There is about it no "dainty touch unmistakably speaking of the presence of a woman." No, indeed; there are no sewing baskets on the chairs, no chocolates on the book shelves, no pins stuck in the cushions of the chairs. The room is in perfect order.

There are not even any signs of activity on the desks. Everything except the paper on which Mr. Jordan is working is put away out of sight. The small table on which the telephone reposes is quite bare except for a wide blotter. But Mr. Jordan lifted the blotter to show that it is really the top of a shallow box containing writing paper, pens, ink, stamps and all the paraphernalia of correspondence.

Outside the small window on the western side of the room is hung a window box with more growing plants. This box is suspended by chains so that it can be taken inside in inclement weather.

There was in the mind of the visitor some curiosity as to how the dishes from a nine guest dinner were washed. The only running water in the room is in the dressing room, but courtesy demands a certain restraint of inquisitiveness and the question was not asked. In fact Mr. Jordan confessed that he rarely entertained a party so large, and that food was frequently cooked outside and brought in.

Mr. Jordan's ideas on education are as original as his ideas on housekeeping. He is writing a number of books explaining his new theory and the work is being done in the Little Room.

"Do you believe that men make better housekeepers than women?" asked the visitor.

"I believe that under the present system of education all of us do everything wrong," he parried.

Mr. Jordan is the author of a large number of books, one of which is "Little Problems of Married Life."

On being asked what a bachelor could possibly know about little problems of married life Mr. Jordan replied:

"The whale could not tell the story of Jonah, though he was full of the subject; Dante didn't go there until afterward, and if personal experience were necessary the oyster would be the only reliable authority on pearls."

Duty Of Schools When At War

(Continued From Page 6)

will have to occupy itself with the question of caring for the families that have been wrecked by the war as well as for the men who have been shattered in mind, body or estate. It is difficult now to realise the extent of the humanitarian work that will have to be done; but we shall have to regard it as a department of study that will demand the most thoughtful and expert attention.

I fear the colleges and universities may be forced, wisely or unwisely, to set aside the pursuit of knowledge as a means of culture, and think of education as an intensely practical matter—not practical in the old sense of the word of teaching a means of earning a livelihood, but practical in a much broader way.

It would seem that the department of education that is likely to undergo the greatest change in the near future is the American college. It looks as though the school of liberal arts can for some time after the war have little opportunity to grow in importance. The schools of engineering, the schools of applied sciences are likely to develop far beyond their present status. The secondary schools should feel the obligation of supplying as much as possible the general culture which has heretofore been furnished by the colleges of liberal arts. The colleges are likely to become more definitely training schools for the professions. The general collegiate course will be compelled to introduce into its curriculum a larger element of practical administration, of sociology, of economics.

BURGUNDIES
from
Messrs Jules Regnier, S.A.
DIJON, FRANCE.
WHITE
Chablis, Chablis Moutonne
Clos Blanc de Vougeot.
RED
BOURGOGNE, Macon, Beaujolais,
NUITS, Beaune, Volnay, POMMARD,
Corton, CHAMBERTIN, CLOS-
VOUGEOT, LA TACHE ROMANEE
SPARKLING
Nuits, Pommard, Chambertin
HIRSBRUNNER & CO.,
THE SWISS HOUSE
1 Nanking Road. Telephone 218

Seven Reasons why every housewife should use
Del Monte
Canned Fruits and Vegetables
GUARANTEE
We guarantee positively that in the preparation of our products, no adulterant of any kind is used.
PURITY
In syrups for our table fruits we use the best dry granulated sugar without glucose, saccharine, or any other substitute. Our goods comply with the provisions of the National Food and Drugs Act, Serial Number 6623.
FLAVOR
Our fruits are filled into the cans when in their fresh condition before cooking. They are then sealed up and processed, so that the natural flavor is retained. Being packed where grown, our products are really fresher than the fresh fruits and vegetables ordinarily bought on the market and brought to the housekeeper two and more days old.
CLEANLINESS
Our factories are kept in a thoroughly clean and sanitary condition. We insist upon neatness in all departments, and our goods are packed under the most favorable conditions, both as regards cleanliness and intelligent supervision.
WHOLESOMENESS
In the cooking process, our canned products are necessarily sterilised, and keep in any climate. Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, "The Westfield Board," and other food experts give these products highest rating of quality.
ECONOMY
Our products are not only nutritious, wholesome and delicious, but more economical than similar products put up at home.
CONVENIENCE
Ready for an emergency—all these products are practically ready to serve—the canned vegetables may be used cold in salads or warmed and seasoned to suit the taste.
CONNELL BROS. COMPANY
AGENTS
For Sale at all Dealers

Dr. John Goddard
Optician
Refracting
and
Manufacturing
Toric Lenses
Invisible Bifocals
Sun Glasses
in
Various Shades
W. T. Findley M. D.
26, Nanking Road

ARTS & CRAFTS, LTD.
EXPERT ADVICE ON THE FURNISHING AND DECORATING OF THE HOME, DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FREE OF COST.
43 Bubbling Well Road. 'Phone West 455

"Rusticide" ready for use.
Black Bitumenous Coating for use on Iron, Steel and Zinc.
Rust-resisting, and withstands salt and fresh water, chemical fumes, dilute acids and alkali.
— For —
Shipwork, collierywork, metal chimneys and all iron work in proximity to fumes of sulphur, carbonic acid and chlorine. Specially suitable for ironwork structures in tidal waters where the combined influences of immersion, weather and sun have to be combated.
Not a decorative article.
Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.
SHANGHAI

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$625
Chartered	£64 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 320 B.
North China	Tls. 120 B.
Union of Canton	Tls. 760
Yangtsze	$205
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$131 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 310 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def	
"Shell"	107 s. 6d. B.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 20 B.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 48½
Kochien	Tls. 35 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9 B.
Oriental Cons	26s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	$2½
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$120 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 75 Sa.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 13 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 68
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 86 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 81
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 70 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd	$9 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 155 B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 93 B.
International	Tls. 87½ B.
International (pref.)	Tls. 64
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70
Oriental	Tls. 36
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 114
Kung Yik	Tls. 15.35
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5¾ B
Yangtszepoo Pref	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Bulter Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	$85
Green Island	Tls. 7.35 B.
Langkats	Tls. 13½ B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 75 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$14 B.
Llewellyn	$60
Lane, Crawford	$100
Moutrie	$35
Watson	$6
Weeks	Tls. 14¼ S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 10 B.
Amherst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10 Sa.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4.60 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 29 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 3½ B.
Bute	Tls. 1.10 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.35
Chempedak	Tls. 11
Cheng	Tls. 2¼ B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2¾ B.
Dominion	Tls. 9½ B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 7 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 17¾ Sa.
Kamunting	Tls. 6¼ B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.65 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 27½
Karan	Tls. 12
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 8
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 17 B.
Padang	Tls. 13½
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 8½ S.
Permata	Tls. 3
Repah	Tls. 0.97½ Sa
Samagagas	Tls. 0.90 B.
Seekee	Tls. 7¾
Semambu	Tls. 1.20 B.
Senawang	Tls. 13 B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.95
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7
Shai Malay-pref	Tls. 11 B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1½ B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.55
Sungei Duri	Tls. 10 xd
Sua Manggis	Tls. 7
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 0.82½
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.80 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1.60
Panah Merah	Tls. 1.07½
Tebong	Tls. 19 Sa.
Ulbori	Tls. 2¼
Ziangbe	Tls. 5¼
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and B. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 9 S.
Shai Elec. and Ash	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 65 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shai Telephone	Tls. 82 Sa.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 200 B.

S., Sellers, Sa., Sales, B. Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 22 years.

193 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light Tel. W. 1371.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, October 26, 1917.

Money And Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	
@ 95½=Tls.	1.05
@ 72.7=Mex.	$1.44
Mex. Dollars Market rate	72.425
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls.	280
Bar Silver	41⅝
Copper Cash per tael	1790
Buying rate @ 3/11½=Tls.	5.05
exch. @ 72.7=Mex.	$6.95
Peking Bar	280
Native Interest	.11

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	41½d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London Fr.	27.52
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T.	$476¾
Consols	£ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3/11⅛
London	Demand	3/11⅜
India (nominal)	T.T.	277½
Paris	T.T.	545
Paris	Demand	546
New York	T.T.	94¼
New York	Demand	94⅜
Hongkong	T.T.	70
Japan	T.T.	54½
Batavia	T.T.	219

Banks Buying Rates

London	4 m-s, Cdts.	4/1⅛
London	4 m-s. Docy.	4/1⅜
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	4/2
London	6 m-s. Docy.	4/2⅛
Paris	4 m-s.	567
New York	4 m-s.	98

Tourists' Exchange

@ Bank's Demand Buying Rates

£10 @ Exch. 3/11⅛=Sh. Tls. 50.53

G. $50 @ Exch. 954=Sh Tls. 52.50

Customs House Exchange Rates For October

Hk. Tls.	4.30 @ 4/2½		£2
„	1 @ 575 =	Francs	6.41
„	1 No quotation	Marks	†5.23
„	0.91 @ 99½	Geld	$1
„	1 @ 51½	Yen	2.16
„	1 @ 15	Rubees	3.49
„	1 @ 656†	Roubles	7.31
„	1 @ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50

†Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, October 26, 1917.

Official

Telephones Tls. 82.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 75.00
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.00
Chemor United Tls. 1.25
Java Consolidated Tls. 17.75 XD
Repah Tls. 0.97½
Tebong Tls. 19.00

Unofficial

Consolidated Tls. 2.80

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, October 26, 1917.

Official

Dominions Tls. 9.75 cash

Unofficial

Anglo-Dutch Tls. 4.60 cash

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, October 24.—Today's silver prices were:—

Bar Silver Spot: 41⅞d. Quiet.

Previous Quotation, London, October 23:—

Bar Silver Spot: 41⅞d. Dull.

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling Take advantage of the Exchange.

Telephone to us, Central 2601, or write to the Head Office, 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

Freight and Coal Market

Messrs. Wheelock and Co., write as follows in their fortnightly market report:—

As regards the Homeward Berth to Europe, the scarcity of tonnage still prevails; the situation has consequently not changed since last writing, and as long as the Government continues to control shipping, we cannot foresee any possibility of a change, but as regards the Pacific, there is rather more tonnage offering than there is demand for, and the consequence is that the Transpacific Freight Bureau has dropped its rate on tea from G.$55 to G.$45 per ton of 40 c. fect, whilst lower rates than that are obtainable from "Outside" Lines.

Coastwise:—Coasting is fairly active, the demand from Northern Ports continues good, and rates are firm. As regards Tientsin, the situation has improved somewhat and steamers are again proceeding to the Bund. The Hongkong market also shows signs of reviving, and the Saigon-Hongkong rate, after dropping to $0.90, now stands at $1.00 a picul.

For the United Kingdom:—The s.s. Hirano Maru is due to sail for Liverpool on the 7th prox. and the s.s. Kaga Maru for London on the 21st.

For New York via Panama:—For sailings apply to steamship agents.

Coast Rates

South Japan:
Coal Ports to Shanghai Y.10.00 nom.
„ Iloilo $16.00 fixed.
„ Hongkong Y.18.50 done.
„ Singapore Y.27.00 offered.
Hongay to Hongkong $9.25 fixed.
„ Swatow $10.50 fixed.
„ Canton $10.50 fixed.
Wuhu and Chinkiang to Canton 77 cands. liner terms, firm.
Wuhu to Swatow 75 cands. liner terms.
Saigon to Hongkong, rice $1.00 per picul. offering.
Bangkok to Hongkong $1.20 inside bar leading.
Newchwang to Canton $1.50 offering.
Newchwang to Amoy nothing doing.
Dalny to Canton nothing doing.

Japan Coal:—This market is getting considerably firmer in tone; there are many enquiries coming into the market but so far nothing has been actually settled on account of the fluctuating condition of exchange. In fact, the impossibility of foretelling or estimating what exchange will do in the near future, is going to be the most serious factor in the arranging of next year's contracts.

In Japan the market is equally firm, and although the Government has not officially restricted the export of coal to foreign countries, the amount of coal needed for home consumption is so great that it must naturally reduce the quantity available for export.

Fushun Coal:—Nothing fresh.

Kaiping Coal:—The market has strengthened considerably during the past fortnight and prices have advanced accordingly. Tonnage is very difficult to obtain even at very enhanced rates. Stocks are low and the demand exceeds the supply.

Coal Quotations

	ex Wharf Tls.
Japan Coal:—	
Miike Lump Contracted for	Nom.
Miike Small	„
Miike Dust	„
Kishima Lump	18.50 „
Kishima Dust..(no stock)	12.00 „
Shakano	17.50 „
Arate Lump	16.00 „
Shimoyamada	15.00 „
Shin Shakano	14.00 „
Yoshinotani No. 1 Lump	17.00 „
Yoshinotani No. 2 Lump	15.00 „
	per ton ex wharf
Kaiping Coal:—	Tls.
Navy Lump	14.00 Nom.
Loco Lump	13.00 „
Linsi Lump	11.00 „
Washed Nuts	13.00 „
Washed Slack	11.50 „
No. 5 Slack	10.50 „
No. 1 Slack	9.75 „
No. 2 Slack	9.00 „
Manchuria Coal:—	
Fushun Unscreened ex godown..(none for sale)	
Fushun Dust	10.00
Fushun Lump..(no stock)	

Coal arrivals during the fortnight from October 9 to October 22, totalled 67,982 tons.

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, October 10 and 11.—Following were the prices realised at the rubber auction this week:—

	Singapore per picul. $
Sheet:	
Smoked Fine Ribbed	@ 121/117
Smoked Good Ribbed	„ 118/103
Smoked Fine Plain	„ 111
Smoked Good Plain	„ Nil
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed	„ Nil
Unsmoked Good Ribbed	„ Nil
Unsmoked Fine Plain	„ Nil
Unsmoked Good Plain	„ Nil
Crepe:	
Fine Pale Thin	„ 124/120
Good Pale Thin	„ 119/105
Good Pale Blanket	„ 106
Good Brown Blanket	„ Nil
Fine Brown	„ 106/94
Good Brown	„ 97/84
Good Dark	„ 89/66
Barky	„ 76/48
Scrap:	
Virgin and Pressed	„ 65/59
Loose	„ 67
Sheet: Cupwashing	„ 90/80

Catalogued for:
Sale Pcls. 20,916 (about 1,245 tons)
Sold Pcls. 9,548 (about 568 tons)

The demand at our auction this week can only be described as fair. The top prices of the various grades do not show any great differences as compared with last week's, but the average prices paid were undoubtedly below those of last week. Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet sold freely at $120 to $118, and only some of the most attractive lots were bought at $121. Fine Pale Crepe met with comparatively better competition, and was steady round about $123. This morning one particular lot of Fine Pale Crepe fetched $125, which price, however, was quite exceptional. Good Ribbed Smoked Sheet was not in demand, but Good Pale Crepe was wanted at slightly below last week's prices. Only one lot of Plain Smoked Sheet was sold, and all Unsmoked Sheet had to be withdrawn on account of high limits. The bidding for Brown and Dark Crepes was very erratic throughout the sale, but the average prices for these grades were at about last week's level, whereas Barky Crepe declined about $5. Scrap was not in evidence.

At the continuation of the sale this morning, there was no improvement in the demand, except for Fine Pale Crepe as mentioned above. The tendency was decidedly weaker towards the close of the auction.

(Meyer & Measor.)

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, October 25.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot: 2s. 9d. Paid.
January to March: 2s. 11d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Steady.

Previous Quotation, London, October 24:—

Spot: 2s. 9d. Paid.
January to March: 2s. 10½d. Buyers.
Tendency of Market: Firm.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co., have received the following telegram from Messrs. Kimmel and Co., London, dated the 24th instant.

Spot price standard quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet 2s. 7d.

Spot price standard quality First Crepe 2s. 9d.

Market rather more active, think this will only be temporary, exwarehouse (Singapore) 2s. 1½d.

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, October 25.—Today's cotton prices were:—

Goodmiddling Americans: 21.12d.
January: 19.95d.
May: 19.22d.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, October 25.—According to the Bank of England returns, the proportion of reserves to liabilities is 20 per cent.

Bank of England rate of Discount 5%.

AMUSEMENTS

LYCEUM THEATRE

Commencing Monday, 29th October, at 9.15 p.m.

Frederic Shipman's Fantastics

BILLIE SEATON.

Opening Programme

Bert Wiles—The Ragtime xylophonist.

Hilda Selstead—in "Oh, the Waltz," "I was only knitting," "Old Chap," and "New Versions of an Old Rhyme."

Ivy Aldous and **Fred Keeley**—in "You Beautiful Baby Doll" (Song and Dance) and "The Paper Dance."

Fred Keeley—in his "Inebriate Dance."

Elsie Black—The Gipsy Flautist.

Billie Seaton—in "We'll have to pass the apples again," "She's Waiting for you to love her all the time," "My Coal Black Rose," "The Usual Way," "They always Pick on me," and "Mississippi."

INTERVAL

Nellie Black and **Fern French**—in songs and duets.

Ray Traynor—in "Varied Interpretations," "Song for the Married Men," and "The American Patrol."

Leonard Nelson—in "In these hard times," "Every girl is doing her bit," "Willie's Pants," and "I Followed her here, I followed her there."

Ivy Aldous—in "Whistling Jim" (song and dance).

Redhead Wilson and Fred Keeley—in their Acrobatic hilarity, "The Chinese Laundry."

Complete change of program on Thursday.

Prices $3.00, $2.00, $1.00

Booking at Moutrie's

OLYMPIC THEATRE

LAST THREE NIGHTS OF THE CELEBRATED

SPANISH ARTISTS

"THE MIGNONS"

AND

MARGUERITE CLARK

IN THE CELEBRATED ROMANCE

"MOLLY MAKE-BELIEVE"

A PARAMOUNT 5-PARTS FILM

VICTORIA THEATRE

On Oct. 27th, 28th and 29th and MATINEE on SUNDAY

MARY PICKFORD

IN

"MADAME BUTTERFLY"

AND

THE COLLIER GIRLS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for October 27th and 28th.

Italian Documentary War Film.

"ON THE WAY TO GORIZIA"

The greatest film ever exhibited in Shanghai, and one that will live for ever in history. Creeping, crawling, hanging, swinging, yet ever onward go those gallant Italian Allies. Come tonight and see this wonderful film.

We shall also screen

"JUST A FEW LITTLE THINGS"
Comedy.

"COAST FISH OF THE ENGLISH CHANNEL"
Nature Study.

PATHE'S AMERICAN GAZETTE
PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE
Brimful of newsy pictures.

"DEVIL'S LITTLE JOKE"
A great comedy cartoon by Dudley Buxton.

Dress Circle $1.50, Stalls and Pit usual prices.

MATINEE, TODAY at 5 p.m.

Mdlle. ROBINNE in "THE CLUE"
MATINEE, Sunday, at 3 p.m.

"MYSTERY OF THE DOUBLE CROSS"
Episodes 7 and 8

LYCEUM THEATRE

Third and Last

CONCERT

Tonight at 9.15 Tonight

A. MIROVITCH

M. PIASTRO

PROGRAMME

PART I.

1. Sonate A-Major *(Kreutzer)* .. *Beethoven*
Adagio sostenuto Presto.
Andante con variazioni.
Finale. Presto.
A. MIROVITCH and M. PIASTRO.
2. Ciaccona D-Minor .....*Bach*
M. PIASTRO.
3. Sonato B-Flat Minor .....*Chopin*
Grave. Doppio movimento.
Scherzo Marche Funebre.
Finale Presto.
A. MIROVITCH.

PART II.

4. (a) Romanza Andaluza ..*Sarasate*
(b) Spanish Dance .....
Granados-Kreisler
(c) Zapateado .....*Sarasate*
M. PIASTRO.
5. (a) Berceuse .....*Chopin*
(b) Polonaise A-Flat Major „
A. MIROVITCH.

Booking at Moutrie's

ISIS THEATRE

Corner of Jukong and N. Szechuen Roads (about 150 yards from Range Road)

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF

MARIANI AND COMPANY

TONIGHT TONIGHT

at 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Introducing

Their New Original Comedies

"THE MYSTERIOUS ELBOW-CHAIR"

"THE STRONG ACROBATS"

By the Comedians Moris and Vincent

and

"ARGENTINE TANGO"

By Miss Alexime and Mr. Mariani

TONIGHT TONIGHT

MAX LINDER

again on the screen in the Screaming Comedy in 2 parts

"MAX'S CHOSEN BRIDE"

Showing also

The Charming Dramatic Story in 2 parts

"THE PASSING OF DIANA"

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

No. 3 Woochang Road (Near Chapoo Road)

PROGRAMME

for October 27th and 28th

"HAZEL KIRKE"

Pathe's Gold Rooster Play.
IN FIVE PARTS
Featuring PEARL WHITE, Bruce McRae, and Creighton Hale.

"THE JUNGLE CURE"

A clever and original animal comedy film.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY MONDAY and FRIDAY

MATINEE on SUNDAY at 2.30 p.m.

Admission Prices:
30 cts., 20 cts., and 10 cts.,

Singapore Rubber Market

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co., have received the following telegram from their Singapore Agents, regarding the rubber auctions held on Wednesday, October 24:—

No. 1 Smoked Sheet $120 per picul equivalent to 2s. 4¾d. in London.

No. 1 Crepe $124 per picul equivalent to 2s. 5¾d. in London.

Strong demand for high grade market closed at best, offered 1,250 tons sold 738 tons.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.	
Iyo Maru	Sept. 24
Shidzuoka Maru	Oct. 20
For Liverpool	
Benrinnes	Oct. 23
Hitachi Maru	Sept. 5
Kitano Maru	Oct. 16
For New York	
Suruga	Aug. 3
Toyooka maru	Aug. 10
For San Francisco, etc.	
Colombia	Oct. 13
Korea Maru	Oct. 8
Oranje	Sept. 13
Royal Arrow	Oct. 17
Siberia Maru	Oct. 13
For Tacoma	
Hawaii Maru	Oct. 1
Mexico Maru	Sept. 29
For Seattle	
Inaba Maru	Oct. 13
For Vancouver	
Bessie Dollar	Sept. 17
Hazel Dollar	Sep' 2

Vessels To Arrive

From London	
Kamo Maru	Oct. 26
From San Francisco	
China	Nov. 6
Ecuador	Nov. 17
From Tacoma	
Chicago Maru	Nov. 8
From Seattle	
Tokiwa Maru	Nov. 12

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
C. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ilollo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMNER.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Kondichary	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Annonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Weels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMEWS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 13,500,000
$28,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Szabs.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ...	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowsk	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H.$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital .....H.$1,371,500
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund...H.$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

E. C. WONG,
Kid. Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ...$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital:
Chinese Government 10,000,000.00
Chinese Mercantile Community. 2,312,500.00
$12,312,500.00
Reserve Fund 1,892,564.85

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital .....Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „ 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 22,100,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Seattle
Changchun	Lyons	Singapore
Dalny	Mukden	Sydney
Hankow	Nagasaki	Sinanfu
Harbin	Newchwang	Tiehling
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Tokio
Kobe	Peking	Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital .....$ 300,000.00
Reserve .....$ 10,000.00
Deposits (June, 30, 1917) $1,500,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus...U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits...U.S. $1,348,000.00
U.S. $7,848,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Bombay	Hongkong	Peking
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Santo Domingo
Cebu	Manila	San Pedro de,
Colon	Medellin	Macoris
(Cristobal C.Z.)		Shanghai
Hankow	Panama	Singapore
		Tientsin
		Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Rio de Janeiro
Buenos Aires	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Havana	San Paulo
Montevideo	Valparaiso
Petrograd	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461 (about £966,288)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches.

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Dejember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital...Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 600,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street London, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager
7 Nanking Road. 9783

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

PAID-UP
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO,
Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN,
Sub-Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital ..... Yen 80,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ....Yen 18,750,000
Reserve .....Yen 1,470,000
Deposits .....Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Nihama, Hiroshima, Yanai, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General, Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KAWAKAMI.
Manager.

Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office).

中 孚 銀 行 Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head Office: Tientsin
Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO NAN

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Haichow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Shanghai Branch
441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN,
Manager.
S. B. HAR,
Sub-manager.

Business and Official - - - Notices - - -

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

Train Service Alterations from November 1st, 1917.

MAIN LINE

No. 5 up Fast Train will call at Tsishuyen at 12.58, Penniu at 13.36, Sinfeng at 14.21 and Kaotze at 15.11 hours.

No. 11 up Fast Train will call at Nansiang at 13.13 and Henglin at 16.20 hours.

No. 4 down Fast Train will call at Weiting at 8.31 and Chenju at 9.59 hours.

No. 6 down Fast Train will call at Wanting at 11.52 hours.

No. 10 down Fast Train will call at Penniu at 14.42, Tsishuyen at 15.20, Kwantuli at 17.05, Anting Flag at 18.14 and Nansiang at 18.31 hours.

Nansiang Local trains Nos. 9, 12, 19 and 20 will be withdrawn.

No. 15 up Fast Train will leave Shanghai North at 17.15 instead of 16.55 hours.

The Woosung Branch Line service will be altered as shewn below so as to form improved connections with the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Main Line trains.

DOWN TRAINS.

Shanghai North:				
Dep.	6.10	7.30	10.30	12.25
	14.50	17.30	19.10	20.40
Woosung Forts:				
Arr.	6.45	8.05	11.05	13.00
	15.25	18.05	19.45	21.15

UP TRAINS.

Woosung Forts:				
Dep.	6.50	8.10	11.10	13.15
	16.00	18.10	19.50	21.20
Shanghai North:				
Arr.	7.25	8.45	11.45	13.50
	16.35	18.45	20.25	21.55

BY ORDER,
The Traffic Manager.
15629

KULING ESTATE

Applications for the position as Manager of the above Estate will be considered at the Council Meeting November 14th, 1917.

Applications should be addressed to the Chairman of the Council, Rev. S. H. Littell, HANKOW.
15630

The Senawang Rubber Estates Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors have declared an interim dividend for the year ending 31st January, 1918, of 10 per cent on the issued Capital of the Company—being equal to 50 tael cents per Share—payable on the 30th October, 1917, to registered Shareholders on record on that date.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd to the 30th October, 1917 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 16th October, 1917.
15515

PROF. MONTES'

Dancing Academy

ARGENTINE TANGO
MAXIXE BRASILIENNE, and all the latest dances

Special classes for children and adults. For full particulars, apply to Box 207, THE CHINA PRESS.
15393 028.

OVERSEAS CLUB

TOMMIES' XMAS FUND.

Christmas is coming and for the third time Shanghai is asked to "REMEMBER THE BOYS." Subscriptions will be very gratefully received by the Honorary Treasurer of the Fund, Mr. Cecil Holliday, 40 Kiangse Road.

By Order of the Committee
CAMPBELL HENDERSON
Hon. Secretary.
15563

NOTICE

THE undersigned beg to notify that Mr. T. CHOW has been appointed MANAGER of their BRANCH OFFICE at SHANGHAI, situated at No. A.51 KIANGSE ROAD and not as AGENT, as formerly published in The China Press and Shanghai Mercury from 5th October, 1917, to 12th October, 1917.

All Inquiries for Antimony Regulus, Antimony Crude and White Antimony Oxides, please address to the above Manager.

Wah Chang Mining & Smelting Co., Ltd.
Changsha, Hunan.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that I, the undersigned, have this day been appointed MANAGER of the BRANCH OFFICE of WAH CHANG MINING and SMELTING CO., LTD., at SHANGHAI, situated at No. A.51 KIANGSE ROAD.

All Inquiries for Antimony Regulus, Antimony Crude and White Antimony Oxides, please address to me at the above address.

T. CHOW
Manager of the Shanghai office of
Wah Chang Mining & Smelting Co., Ltd.
15589

HENRY E. BAKER

CIVIL ENGINEER
CHINA

Assoc. M. AM. Soc. C. E.
M. AM. Soc. MUNIC. Imp'v'tts.

Plans and Specifications furnished for modern School Buildings and Mission Buildings generally. Surveys of grounds showing proposed future extensions, or for new plants.

Present address, Kuling, Kiangsi.
15617

DR. JAMES YUKING (Urology only) has removed to F.129 Bubbling Well Road, opposite Race Course.

Hours 10-12; 2-4 Daily.
Phone 4718.
Advice Confidential.

The Cheng Rubber Estates, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventh Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Head Office, 71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Wednesday, the 31st day of October, 1917, at 4.30 p.m., for presentation of the Report of the Directors and Accounts to the 30th June, 1917, and the transaction of the ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Friday, the 26th, to Wednesday, the 31st October, 1917, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 20th October, 1917.
15560

Fire-Life-Marine-Motor Car INSURANCE

As agents for the following companies we are prepared to accept risks at the lowest current rates:

Yang-tsze Insurance Association, Ltd..... Fire
Equitable Fire & Accident Office, Ltd.. Fire
South British Insurance Co. Ltd. of N. Z.. Marine
New York Life Insurance Co. ..... Life
Railway Passengers Assurance Co..... Motor Accident
(Accident, Fire, Third Party, Theft)

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.
4/5 Yuen Ming Yuen Road Telephone 778

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct 28	—	San Francisco	Pangan	Sin.	E. A. Co.
" 30	5.00	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
Nov 10	..	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co.
" 13	..	Tacoma & Seattle Wash	Manila maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
" 19	..	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Oct	29	7.30*	Kobe	Kaga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
"	30	10.30*	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
"	30	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Tenyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
"	3	9.0*	Nagasaki & Kobe	Katori maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Nov	1	11.30*	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
"	3	5.00*	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Hakusi maru	Jap	N.Y.K.
"	6	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
"	8	..	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
"	10	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
"	13	..	do	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Nov	7	5.30*	Liverpool etc.	Hirano maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
"	21	1.00	London etc.	Kaga maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
"	23	noon	London etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Oct	27	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
"	28	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
"	29	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
"	29	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi	N.S.S.Co
"	30	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Chenan	Br	B. & S.
Nov	1	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
"	6	..	Hongkong	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co
"	9	..	Hongkong	Chicago maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Oct	27	P.M.	Tsingtao	Sanyo maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
"	28	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
"	30	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S
"	30	noon	Dairy	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
"	30	11.00*	Antung & Newchwang	Sungkiang	Br.	B. & S.
"	31	..	Tientsin	Kwangping	Br.	K.M.A.
Nov	1	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
"	2	noon	Tsingtao and Dairy	Kobe maru	Jap	S. M. R.
"	3	10.00*	W.h.w C'foo & Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Oct	27	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
"	27	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
"	28	M.N.	do	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
"	29	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
"	29	M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
"	29	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
"	29	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br	J.M. & Co.
"	30	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
"	30	M.N.	do	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
"	30	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br	B. & S.
"	31	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
"	31	M.N.	do	Sulyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
"	31	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Nov	1	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
"	2	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.

P.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Oct 26	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
" 26	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.	NSCW
" 26	Tsingtao	Sanyo maru	1426	Jap.	S. M. R.	SMRW
" 26	Hongkong	Yingchow	1992	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
" 26	Hankow	Tafoo maru	1756	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
" 26	Hankow	Kiangtoo	1468	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Oct 26	Hankow etc.	Siangyang maru	2225	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 26	do	Tatung	1882	Br.	B. & S.
" 26	do	Tuckwo	2770	Br.	J.M. & Co.
" 26	do	Changon	1289	Br.	Geddes & Co.
" 26	Vladivostock via Nagasaki	Penza	2679	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 26	Ve ai sei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Koonshing	3233	Br.	J. M. & Co
" 26	Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Woosang	1127	Br.	J.M. & Co
" 26	Foochow	Hsinchi	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 26	Japan	Chikugo maru	1446	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 26	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	2648	Jap.	S.M.R.
" 26	Hankow	Tseangtah	475	Br.	C.I. & E.L.Co.
" 26	N Saddle Island	Sakigake maru	88	Jap.	Satoh shoksi
" 26	Japan	Takaosan maru	1493	Jap.	M. B. K.
" 26	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
" 26	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	215	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Capt. Pickard, will leave on Saturday, October 27, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachang M. Capt H. Yamashita, will be despatched from pootung N.K.K. wharf on Saturday Oct. 27, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfoo, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Sunday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungting, Capt. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, October 29, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77,, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tafoo Maru Capt. S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Monday, October 29, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Loongwo tons 3,925 Capt. Findeison, will leave on Tuesday, October 30, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain Monkman, will leave on Tuesday, October 30, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, October 31, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyi Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, November 2, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shengking, Captain McIntosh. will leave the French Bund on Sunday, October 28, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Monday, October 29, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chenan, Captain Barkus, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, October 30, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sinkiang Captain Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, November 1, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Oyama, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Nov. 5, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chicago Maru, Capt. T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on November 9, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the customs jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yingchow, Capt. J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, October 28, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Fengtien, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, October 30, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

ANTUNG and NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sungkiang, Captain H. Trowbridge, will leave on Tuesday, October 30, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TIENTSIN direct.--The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping Oct. 31. For Freight or Passage apply to Agent No. 1 Jinkee Road Tel. No. 319.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shuntien, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, November 1, at 10 a.m. For Fregiht or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungchow Capt. Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, November 3, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN, DAIREN and TSINGTAO.—The Str. Keelung M. Capt. T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from the Co.'s pootung wharf on Nov. 7, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI INLAND, SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons, Captain H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Tuesday, October 30. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to Toyo Kisen Kaisha, T. N. Alexander, Agent.

TACOMA & SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Manila Maru, Capt. N. Kohayashi, will be despatched from on Tuesday Nov. 13, at ——— Though Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the chicago, Milwaukee & St, Paul Railway Co. at seattle and Tacoma, Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the customs Jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Nagankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Chungking and *Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtsze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.
Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO:—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.
Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m.
The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.
For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Foochow Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents. 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone N. 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO.

"SUNSHINE BELT"
Trans-Pacific Service
By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers
"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. VENEZUELA	Nov. 10	S.S. ECUADOR	Nov. 17
S.S. ECUADOR	Dec. 7	S.S. COLOMBIA	Dec. 15

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two *Bed* staterooms only. No *Upper Berths*. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

East India Service
By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers
"COLUSA" ..16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ"..15,000 tons
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta		For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu	
S.S. SANTA CRUZ	Dec. 14	S.S. COLUSA	Dec. 9
S.S. COLUSA	Feb. 8	S.S. SANTA CRUZ	Jan. 20

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freightor passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)
AMERICAN LINE
(For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.)
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C. arr. leave.
"MANILA MARU" ...(18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, Nov. 12, Nov. 13
For Hongkong arr. leave.
"CHICAGO MARU" ..(12,000 tons) Capt. T. Saito, Nov. 8, Nov. 9

CHINA COASTING LINE
For Tsingtau, Tientsin and Dairen
"KEELUNG MARU" ..(1,569 tons) Capt. T. Kamiashi, Nov. 4, Nov. 7
For Foochow, Keelung and Takao
"KEELUNG MARU" (1,569 tons) Capt. T. Kamiashi, Nov. 2, Nov. 5

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostock, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.
For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—

H. YAMAUCHI, Manager.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4047, 4234.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
MMB	Apr. ..		D de Lagree	Fr g-b.	..	..	..	
ODW	Sept. 24	do	Monocacy	Am g-b.	..	..	..	
P&OB	Apr. 14		Samar	Am g-b.	243	4	38	Brown
6 P	Aug. 24	Curiss	Woodcock	Br g-b	150	..	..	
Int. D	Apr. 20	Cruise	Waren	Am tran.	..	..	..	

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

It is not too early

to plan that Christmas Trip Home. At present rates of exchange the round trip fares in Mexican from Shanghai to the destinations shown below are approximately:

Vancouver	$546.12	St. Louis	$689.57
Seattle	557.21	Toronto	724.62
Portland	574.13	Buffalo	729.47
San Francisco.	629.33	Montreal	750.28
St. Paul	670.94	Boston	753.05
Chicago	697.30	New York	750.28

Fares to other destinations quoted on application.

We have a big "Empress" leaving the latter part of November which will get you home two weeks before Christmas. Returning, you can leave Vancouver about the middle of January, arriving in Shanghai early in February.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building.
Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai v'a Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

TENYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons, from Shanghai, Oct. 29 1917
SHINYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons, from Shanghai, Nov. 26 1917

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superior accommodation, first-class cuisine and service.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, *Agent*,
North China Insurance Co.'s Building
'Phone No. 3229. (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. CHINA
(AMERICAN REGISTRY)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
NOV. 19, JAN. 29, APR. 13,

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG
NOV. 6, JAN. 17, MAR. 31,
G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT
NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD,
'PHONE 4773. 4TH FLOOR

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW!

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.
*(For Liverpool.)

	Tons		
*HIRANO MARU	16,000	———	Nov. 7
KAGA MARU	12,500	———	Nov. 21
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	———	Oct. 25

FOR HONGKONG

TOKIWA MARU	15,500	Capt. K. Ogura,	Nov. 24

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

TOKIWA MARU	15,500	Capt. K. Ogura,	Dec. 14

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Nov. 3
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Nov. 6
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	Nov. 10
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y Yui,	Nov. 13

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Nov. 1
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	Nov. 8

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. B. Kon,	Nov. 12

FOR JAPAN

KAGA MARU	12,500	———	Oct. 29
KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. B. Kon,	Oct. 31

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

			Leave Hongkong.
AKI MARU	12,500	———	Nov. 13, 1917
TANGO MARU	14,000	———	Dec. 18
NIKKO MARU	10,000	———	Jan. 15, 1918

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai, Tel. No. 2729.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

Important Section in the Overland Route Between the Far East and Europe

SAVE TIME AND MONEY.—The Quickest, Cheapest, and Safest Route between the Far East and Europe is via Manchuria and Siberia. The South Manchuria Railway Company's Express Trains are equal to the best in Europe and America, and are timed to connect with other Express Trains and Steamers in the London-Shanghai Route and the Tokyo-Peking Route. Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars are attached to several of the Ordinary Daily Trains.

HOW TO REACH EUROPE.—The "Sakaki Maru" of the S. M. R. Co.'s Shanghai-Dairen Mail Steamship leaves Shanghai every Tuesday at noon direct for Dairen, and connects with the S.M.R. weekly Express. This steamer was specially built for the service, is turbine driven, equipped with wireless telegraphy, luxuriously fitted, and carries a doctor on board. (The "Kobe Maru" leaves Shanghai every Friday at noon, and calls at Tsingtao en route for Dairen). The Express, which leaves Dairen every Thursday, connects with the Trans-Siberian Express at Changchun, and passengers arrive at Petrograd nine days later, the whole journey from Hongkong to Petrograd occupying only 16 days.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.—The S. M. R. Co. have established, under its direct management, a series of Yamato Hotels at Dairen (the finest hotel in the Far East), Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, and Changchun, all on European lines. Cook's coupons accepted. Tel. add.: "Yamato."

HEALTH AND HOLIDAY RESORTS IN SOUTH MANCHURIA.—South Manchuria's magnificent and bracing climate, beautiful scenery, great historic interest, old-world habits and customs, unsurpassed accommodation, and easy accessibility is fast popularizing it as the finest health and holiday resort in the Far East. Special seaside bungalow colonies have been established at Hoshigaura (Star Beach), near Dairen, under the management of the S. M. R. Co., and at Ogondai (Golden Beach), Port Arthur, under the management of the Port Arthur Civil Administration.

OF INTEREST TO SHIPPERS.—In addition to its Dairen-Tsingtao-Shanghai Mail Liners, the S. M. R. Co., runs a fleet of Cargo Steamers between Dairen and Hongkong, calling at ports en route. Other Steamship Services have regular services to and from Dairen. Particulars may be obtained from the S. M. R. Wharf Office, Dairen, and Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai.

TICKET AGENTS.—The S. M. R. Co's Railway and Steamer Tickets, Illustrated Guide Books, and Handbooks of Information may be obtained at all the Offices and Agencies of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son; the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co.; the Nordisk Resenbureau; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai; the S. M. R. Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai; or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.
DAIREN,
Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed.,
Tel. Add: "Mantetsu." A1, and Lieber's.

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press

should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday.**

Business and Official Notices

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 265.

INVITATION OF TENDERS (138/2).

The public is hereby notified that tenders are invited for the supply to this Railway of the following quantities of Sleepers, Bridge Ties and Crossing Timbers, viz.:—

170,000 pieces of first class Japanese Oak or other hard wood of similar quality Railway Sleepers to be delivered c.i.f. including Custom Duty and War Risk at our Chentangchuang Wharf.

379 pieces of first class Japanese Oak or Hailin or Oregon Pine or other hard wood of similar quality Crossing Timbers to be delivered c.i.f. including Custom Duty and War Risk at our Chentungchuang Wharf.

30,000 pieces of first class Japanese Oak or other hard wood of similar quality Railway Sleepers to be delivered c.i.f. including Custom Duty and War Risk at our Pukow Wharf.

1,500 pieces of first class Japanese Oak or other hard wood of similar quality Bridge Ties to be delivered c.i.f. including Custom Duty and War Risk at our Pukow Wharf.

1,200 pieces of first class Japanese Oak or Hailin or Oregon Pine and or other hard wood of similar quality Crossing Timbers to be delivered c.i.f. including Custom Duty and War Risk at our Pukow Wharf.

Tender forms attached with specifications and full particulars may be obtained free of charge on application to the Head Office of the Railway, Tientsin, Hopei.

Tenders must be signed, sealed and marked "Tender for the supply of sleepers, bridge ties and crossing timbers" and addressed to the Managing Director, Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration, Tientsin. The same must reach the above address on or before twelve o'clock noon of the 12th day of November, 1917, and will be opened at three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

The order or orders for the goods will be given to the tendering firm or firms, whose tenders have been accepted, not later than the 26th of November, 1917, during which time and including which date the prices of all tenders must hold good.

No tenders will be entertained unless presented within the time given and made on the forms supplied by this Railway.

The Managing Director does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any of the tenders and reserves the right of placing the order in lots.

(sd.) S. C. SHU,
Managing Director,
The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration.

Tientsin, October 25, 1917.

ANNOUNCEMENT

"V" MODES

NO. 20 NANKING ROAD,

Flat No. 4.

Ladies' blouses and lingerie,

Children's clothing a speciality.

"V" MODES

No. 20, Nanking Road.

15520

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that from the 21st day of October, 1917, my business connections with the Burlington Hotel, Shanghai, and its proprietor, Mr. Liu Men Tzor, cease.

HUGO REISS.

15567

The North China Insurance Company, Limited.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

The Fourteenth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Head Office, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 30th October, 1917, at 4.30 p.m. for presentation of the Report of the Directors and Accounts to the 30th June last.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th to 30th October, both days inclusive.

By order of the Court of Directors
H. G. SIMMS,
General Manager.

Shanghai, 16th October, 1917.

15510

Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce

BANK HOLIDAYS 1918

The Foreign Exchange Banks and the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce will observe the following holidays during 1918.

2 days New Year—Monday and Tuesday, December 31, 1917 and January 1, 1918.
4 days China New Year—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, February 11, 12, 13 and 14.
3 days Easter—Friday, Saturday and Monday, March 29, 30 and April 1.
1 day Whit Monday—Monday, May 20.
1 day Dragon Boat Festival—Thursday, June 13.
2 days Summer Holidays—Monday and Tuesday, July 1 and 2.
1 day Autumn Holiday—Monday, August 5.
1 day Mid-Autumn Festival—Thursday, September 19.
1 day Anniversary of the Chinese Republic—Thursday, October 10.
2 days Christmas—Wednesday and Thursday, December 25 and 26.

By Order of the Committee,
M. G. BECK,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 24th October, 1917.

15610

HSIN SHUN PAO, LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that Mr. Shih Tsze-pei has been appointed Managing-Director of the above Company.

By order of the Board.
E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

15565

STEAMERS

For Sale or Charter. Only genuine applications will be entertained and references required.

Apply to
C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES & Co.
1A Jinkee Road.

Steamers for Charter

Far Eastern Trade routes only. References required from applicants.

Apply to
C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES & Co.
1A Jinkee Road.

Freight Space

Offered from Japan to Seattle, Vancouver, San Francisco, New York and any Overland Common Points.

Apply to
C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES & Co.
1A Jinkee Road.

Properties For Sale

Chinese dwelling houses near North Szechuen Road Extension, and on east of Seward Road.

A foreign-built dwelling house near North Szechuen Road Extension.

Land For Sale

2 Mows near North Szechuen Road Extension.

4 Mows on Route de Say-Zoong.

For particulars apply to
C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES & Co.
1A Jinkee Road.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that for the convenience of German and Austrian Subjects registration offices have now been established outside the Settlement limits. Commencing from October all German and Austrian subjects residing outside the Settlement limits should within the prescribed periods either register themselves at the Branch Investigation Office in the Central Police Station of the Second District of the City (No. 2097 Chaochow Road, outside west gate) or at the Branch Investigation Office in the Central Police Station of the Fifth District (No. 25, Pao Shan Road).

Henceforth all male adults must register twice a month between the 14th to the 15th and the 29th to the 30th inclusive, and all female adults and children, whether residing within or outside the Settlement limits, must register at the respective Branch Investigation Offices once every three months between the 25th and the 27th day of the third month.

The above Registration Offices are open from 10 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 5 p.m. each day.

All Germans and Austrians must conform to the above without fail.

The Sungkiang and Shanghai Investigation Head Office.

15566

Do you want to

MAKE A PRESENT?

During this week we offer special reductions on

EMBROIDERIES

The Cathay Lace Co.

79 Nanking Road, Shanghai

Phone 2064

TO TEACHERS

For details of Art Prize Competition for Middle and Primary Schools see the Educational Directory of China, 1917, price $3, on sale at Ed. Evans & Sons, The Mission Book Co., Commercial Press, Kelly & Walsh. $90 in prizes can be won.

15578

BRITISH AND BELGIANS JOINING UP IN AFRICA

Germans Make Desperate Attack Near Mahenge, But Are Beaten Off

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 24.—A Belgian official despatch from East Africa reports:—Several companies of German troops, on the 13th, with four machine-guns, twice attacked a Belgian detachment entrenched north-east of Littazue, a village south-east of Mahenge. The enemy were repulsed, leaving 17 dead. A speedy junction between the British and Belgian forces is apprehended.

Locker-Lampson Corps Thanked By Kerensky

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 25.—The Admiralty issues the following communique: "M. Kerensky has telegraphed to the First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir E. C. Geddes, expressing the thanks of the Russian army for the heroic work done by Commander Locker-Lampson's armored-car division on the south-west front. He adds that the Russians look forward with pride to their continuing their co-operation until the end of this gigantic struggle against the enemy of the whole world.

"Sir Eric Geddes, replying with warm thanks, says that he is confident that Commander Locker-Lampson's squadron will continue to fight gallantly with their Russian comrades in the great cause which we have determined shall triumph."

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ = Midnight, 1330 = 1.30 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail 101	Mail 3..	Luxe 1.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2.	Mail 4.	Mail 102.
B s.	B. s.	B. S.			B. S.	B.	B. s.
2025	838	800	0	dep. Peking arr.	2200	1950	1020
2345	1112	685		arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	730
2310	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1650	710
000	1125	600		arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1911	520	2210	524	arr. Mukden dep.	200		1040

Local 5.	Mail 3			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4.	Local 6.
	B. s					B. s.	
715	1140	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1612
725	1150	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	1645	1602
747	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1611	1547
1141	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1352	1221
1437	1746	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	928
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	640
7.	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.
840	2041	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	746	1813
1019	223	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	028	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	340	1311
1315	048	—		dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1556	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2017
1156	833	—		arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1944	1412
1204	840	—	603	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1941	1402
1657	1152	—	661	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1643	923
1848	1300	—	681	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	708

Express 16.	Express 10.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1.	Express 15.
B. S.	B.					B.	B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	630
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	735	2300

Yenchowfu Tsiningchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line			
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	610	1230	2000	530	1210	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1032	1455	2231	a. Tsiningchow d.	522	1125	1855	430	1119	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1308	1932

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 = train runs on Thursday only. 230 = train runs on Fridays only.

300 = on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.
B = train has buffet car with regular meal service
S = train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s = train has only 1st class sleep. accomm

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.	STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast	Express	Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	18.25	16.55	23.00	PEKING.....dep	..	..	..	..	P.M.R.	8.35	..	..
SOOCHOW....dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.15	1.58	TIENTSIN.....arr.	..	..	..	..		11.10	..	..
WUSIH.....dep.	..	10.3	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.20	2. 0	CENTRAL.....dep	..	..	..	..	T.P.R	5.12.00	..	..
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.50	11.22	13.18	15.03	16.48	..	21.25	3.10	TSINANFU....dep.	..	..	..	..	Second	20.31	..	..
TANYANG....dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..	PUKOW.....arr.	..	..	..	..	Day	13.00	..	..
CHINKIANG..dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	6.06	NANKING.....dep.	..	..	7.20	8.05	11.45	*14.20	18.35	22.00
NANKING.....arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.26	19.18	19.50	..	..	6.50	CHINKIANG..dep.	..	..	9.00	10.11	13.30	16.06	18.16	1.00
PUKOW.....dep.	T.P.R	5.15.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	TANYANG....dep.	..	..	9.36	10.49	14.12	16.41	19.08	..
TSINANFU....dep.	Second	8.06	..	..	..	..	..	..	CHANGCHOW dep.	7.00	..	10.31	12.19	18.03	17.39	20.20	3.06
TIENTSIN.....arr.	Day	20.31	..	..	..	..	..	..	WUSIH.....dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.34	16.00	18.29	..	4.11
CENTRAL.....dep.	P.M.R.	17.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	SOOCHOW....dep.	9.35	8.11	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.12
PEKING.....arr.		19.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	SHANGHAI NORTH....arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.30	18.58	21.00	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects with through Siberian Service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.55	8.15	10.45	13.30	14.40	17.20	18.10	19.55	22.10	SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.15	7.35	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.30	17.25	19.10	21.30
KIANGWAN dep	7.22	8.42	11.12	13.57	15.07	16.4.	18.37	20.24	22.37	KIANGWAN dep	6.28	7.46	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	9.31	21.41
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr	7.30	8.50	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.30	22.15	WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	6.00	8.10	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	19.4*	22.05

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local	Local
Shanghai North.....dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	....	....	....
Jessfield.....dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.20	....	15.06	....	....	....
Siccawei.....dep	....	7.58	9.23	10.29	....	15.13	....	....	....
Lunghwa Junction.....dep	....	8.15	9 40	10.47	....	15.30	....	....	....
Shanghai South.....dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.15*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*16.50*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction.....dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.47*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.22*	*17.07*	*18.12*
Sungkiang.....dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16 07	17.42	....	....
Kashai.....dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.58	18.49	....	....
Kashing.....dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....	....
Yehzah.....dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....	....
Changan.....dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18 24	....	....	....
Hangchow.....dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....	....
Zahkou.....arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou.....dep.	....	....	....	6 30	7.55	....	9 20	14 10	15.30
Hangchow.....dep.	....	....	....	7 00	8.30	....	10 00	14.35	16.05
Changan.....dep.	....	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehzah.....dep.	....	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12 39	15.51	18.40
Kashing.....dep.	....	....	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai.....dep.	....	....	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Sungkiang.....dep.	....	....	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction.....dep	*8.18*	*9.43*	*10.23*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	...
Shanghai South.....arr.	*8.35*	*10.00*	*10.45*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction.....dep.	....	....	....	11.35	14 05	....	17 18	18.20	....
Siccawei.....dep.	....	....	....	11.44	14.14	....	17 28	18.29	....
Jessfield.....dep	....	....	....	11.51	14 21	....	17 37	18.36	....
Shanghai North.....arr.	....	....	....	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZEN CHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZEN CHIAO

Konzen Chiao...	dep.	6 50	8 25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	....	10.10	12.25	...	17.20	....	
Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	7 10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12 45	14.55	17.50	19 15	
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27	
Zahkou.....	arr.	....	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzen Chiao...	arr.	7 55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40	

R. Restaurant Car.

Business and Official Notices

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of William Howard, Deceased.

Cause No. 614 Special Proceeding No. 230 (Testamentary)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an order of said court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of William Howard, deceased, to present the same with vouchers, on or before the 27th day of April, 1918, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of same in due course to said Executor.

FREDERICK FERGUSON,
Executor,
c/o American Consulate General,
Shanghai, China.

Dated October 27th, 1917.

15636

THE BURLINGTON HOTEL

NOTICE is hereby given that I have this day withdrawn the agency of the above hotel from Mr. Hugo Re'ss and revoked my Power of Attorney to him dated the 21st of October, 1912. Dated the 21st day of October, 1917.

LIU MEN TSOR,
Proprietor.

15642

The Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ltd.

The Company went to allotment on Friday, 26th October, 1917, and the whole of the 30,000 shares offered to the public for subscription were allotted.

Dated Shanghai, 26th October, 1917.

By order of the
Board of Directors.
(Sgd.) H. H. READ,
Secretary (pro-tem).

D. Negris Co.

General Tobaccconists
228a Szechuen Road
(at junction of Jinkee Road)

E. N. Paizis & Co.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
SMOKE
"Allies" and "Good Morning,"
and many other qualities
You will like them
Samples Free

15080

"The Great Idea"

SHANGHAI IN A LOOKING GLASS

A Variety Entertainment Including an Exhibition of

Local Cinematograph Films

will be given in the

OLYMPIC THEATRE

ON

Saturday, Nov. 10 and Wednesday, Nov. 14

All expenses having been privately subscribed, the **Gross Income** from the performances will be devoted to the **British Women's Work Association and French War Charities** respectively.

Prices $3.00 and $1.00

Booking at MOUTRIE'S Now Open

WAR FAIR

Admission $1.00 Children 50 cts.

TODAY

3.30 p.m. 9 p.m.

Special Matinee

5 p.m.

Na-poos—Vaudeville—Camilo

Musical Eccentricities.

Cabaret

Stalls. 10 p.m. *Side-Shows*

All coolies working in connection with War Fair have been inspected and passed by the Public Health Department.

The Gula-Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Limited

Notice is hereby given that the local transfer books will be closed from the 31st October to the 12th November, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Local Board,
ILBERT & CO., LTD.,
Local Secretaries.

15564

Other Business and Official Notices will be found on Pages 9 and 11

Have you tried our

"UPPER CRUST"

Rye Whiskey ?

= THE WHISKEY =
= OF QUALITY =

Phone 2021

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

WINE MERCHANTS
73 Szechuen Road

Schaefer Beer

Light and Dark

The choicest product of the oldest lager beer brewery in the United States.

Try it once and you will buy it always!

C. EDDIE & CO.
1132-33 Broadway
Tel. North 639

15492.

High-class Provisions

Constant arrivals of the best American and English Provisions, Wines and Spirits.

FRESH SAMLI
$1.50 per lb.
FRESH HERRINGS
25 cents each
Motor Delivery Service
C. EDDIE & CO.
1132-3 Broadway, Shanghai
Tel. North 639.

Prof. I. K. Seto
EXPERT MASSEUR
(15 years practice in America.)

Electric and Steam Vapor and TURKISH BATHS for ladies and gentlemen. Hours from 10 a.m. to 12 p.m. 25 North Szechuen Road, opposite Quinsan Road, Shanghai.

15338

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Having been appointed Administrator for the estate of Miss Mattie Pounds, deceased, I ask that all claims against the estate be presented to me for settlement. Please address me at Nantungchow, Ku.

FRANK GARRETT.

15590

When you think of China's Richest Province, Think of Szechuen, and you will also think of

WIDLER & CO.,

Chungking, West China.

Born 1915—Still Existing

RING UP 3809

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER HOUR **$4.00** PER HOUR

CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

(IN LIQUIDATION)
2a Jinkee Road.

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

ARE
NEVER SATISFIED
THEY ALWAYS RETURN TO
GRIFFITHS' STORES
FOR MORE OF CLUFF'S
DELICIOUS
"BLUE RIBBON"
TINNED FRUITS
TELEPHONE WEST 641 FOR A TRIAL ORDER

• TYPEWRITERS •

(Fully Guaranteed)

Underwoods
Remingtons
Royals
Olivers
L. C. Smiths

$90 to $150

Selected Machines for Schools $70 to $90

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Tel. 4778 — 4 Canton Rd., Shanghai. — Tel. 4778

A Word To The Wise !

In these days of rising costs and soaring prices a real

Giving-Up-Business Sale

is an opportunity you will not want to miss.

Visit CANTOROVITCH'S at once and get the best bargains

103 BROADWAY

STAR GARAGE CO.

125 Bubbling Well Road

New, Closed, Seven-Seater

CHANDLER CARS

for Hire at $5.00 per hour

WEST **197** PHONE WEST **197**

The Danger of "Hyphenating" America's Foreign Trade

is the title of an article in this week's issue (out today) of

MILLARD'S REVIEW

that every business man should read.

In order to be able to think correctly and talk intelligently on subjects now affecting the Far East it is necessary for every foreigner and for every Chinese to know what public opinion is. Whether or not you agree with the opinions expressed by Millard's Review, you cannot afford not to know what they are.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

Tel. 3482

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens
'Phone 1946

In No. 11, facing park, a large bedroom with closed verandah and sitting room combined. Bathroom attached. Suitable for small family

Oriental House
31 Boone Road

One large room and one large attic room, well-furnished, bathroom and verandah, moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress. 15268

FOR SALE

OLD-ESTABLISHED and popular boarding house, 20 rooms. Inspection invited. Apply to Box 297, THE CHINA PRESS.

15643 O.30.

LARGE sitting-room, bedroom, private bath, and enclosed verandah. Also small single rooms. Apply to Box 298, THE CHINA PRESS.

15644 N.3.

TO LET, 4 Kwenming Road, containing 4 rooms, with bathroom. Rent 27 Taels. Apply on premises.

15640 O.30.

TO LET, furnished flat, comprising 2 large rooms, enclosed verandah, separate kitchen and bathroom. Apply to Box 295, THE CHINA PRESS.

15638 O.30.

TO LET: For married couple, large double-room, with bathroom attached. Good furnishings and board. Rate, Mex. $140. Centrally situated, in nice surroundings. Quiet. Apply to Box 287, THE CHINA PRESS.

15616 O.30.

LARGE front room, suitable for two, bathroom and verandah attached, also small rooms. Good board and attendance. 1 Young Allen Terrace, opposite Quinsan Gardens.

15607 O.31.

CENTRAL: A small nicely furnished room to let, with board, at Mex. $65.00 per month. Apply to Box 277, THE CHINA PRESS.

15591 O.27.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

OFFICES TO LET

OFFICE TO LET: one large and one small room, rent $35 per month, water, electric light and taxes included. Apply to Box 282, THE CHINA PRESS.

15598 O.30.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, for period of four months, to family without children, well-furnished six-roomed house, conveniently located in French concession, large garden, greenhouse, garage and stables. Taels 150. Apply to Box 291, THE CHINA PRESS.

15623 N.2.

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION WANTED: American, 28, married, at present credit and sales manager of California Lumber Mill, good salesman; energetic and ambitious, desires a position, with good prospects, in China. Apply to Box 290, THE CHINA PRESS.

15627 O.28.

SITUATION WANTED by a young Chinese, who has a good knowledge of bookkeeping, Customs and general office work. Very willing worker; holds good reference. Please apply to Box 276, THE CHINA PRESS.

15584 O.28.

SITUATION VACANT

LADY TEACHER, wanted for English and Music, 5 hours a week. Please state nationality, experience and salary wanted. Apply to Box 292, THE CHINA PRESS.

15632 O.28.

WANTED for Tsingtao, an English-speaking, first-class Chinese engineer for a Motor Garage. Knowledge of repairing batteries preferred. Apply to Box 285, THE CHINA PRESS.

15604 O.31.

WANTED, by an established American law firm, a competent interpreter. Apply to Box 268, THE CHINA PRESS.

15561 t.f.

WANTED, by American family, young lady to assist in care of two children. Apply to Box 250, THE CHINA PRESS.

15514.

EDUCATIONAL

SHORTHAND lessons wanted, twice a week. State terms to Box 293, THE CHINA PRESS.

15634 O.27.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: Motor-cycle, N.S.U. make, powerful twin-cylinder, 5 horse-power, Bosch magneto, kick-starter, with side-car attached. Perfect running order. Only Taels 270. Sacrifice sale. Owner going home. Trial given on application to Eastern Garage.

15637 O.30.

FOR SALE, a brand-new No. 1 Jr. Autographic Kodak, size 2¼ by 3⅛, with Zeiss lens F6.3, compound shutter, speed 1/300. Cost $100.00; will accept any reasonable offer. Apply to Box 296, THE CHINA PRESS.

15639 O.30.

FOR SALE, 2 greyhounds, 2 years old. Apply to 267 Avenue Joffre.

15645 O.28.

FOR SALE: One "Carbine" camera, almost new, manufactured by W. Butcher & Sons, London; takes 3 × 4 inch pictures, good lens; may be used both for film and plates. In good condition. Complete with plate-holders, leather case and tripod stand. Apply to Box No. 281, THE CHINA PRESS.

15587

FOR SALE: Desirable property on Avenue Joffre, consisting of Mow 2.115. of land and 2 semi-detached residences thereon. In good repair and recently renovated. Annual return Tls. 1,680. Price Tls. 19,000. British Title Deed. Splendid opportunity for realty investment. Apply to Box 280, THE CHINA PRESS.

15590